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VOL. XXVI NO. 128 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 30, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Patel-Azad Advocacy For C. P. Ministers

Gravest Charges To Be Groundless

Appeal To Public To Stop Criticism

Errors Of Judgment Under Promise Of Prompt Rectification

BOMBAY, May 29.

"WE ARE GLAD TO BE ABLE TO SAY THAT GRAVEST CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION WERE NOT PROVED. WE FOUND THAT MANY HAD BEEN RECKLESSLY AND EVEN SPITEFULLY BROUGHT WITHOUT AN IOTA OF PROOF TO SUPPORT THEM.

"AT THE SAME TIME CERTAIN COMPLAINTS WERE NOT WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION. THUS THERE WAS UNDOUBTEDLY ADMINISTRATIVE INEFFICIENCY."

Thus state Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who were deputed by the Working Committee to go into and compose the differences among C. P. Ministers and also investigate certain charges that had been made against them, in the course of a joint press statement.

THE STATEMENT

The following is the text of the statement:—

"Shri Rajendra Prasad and we were deputed by the Working Committee to go into and compose the differences that had arisen among the C. P. Ministers and to investigate certain charges that had been brought to the notice of the Working Committee and otherwise to supervise the formation, if it became necessary, of a new Cabinet. Minister Shariff's case had already been dealt with by the Working Committee. Shri Rajendra Prasad was taken ill and unfortunately could not accompany us. We reached Pachmarhi on 24th instant. We had invited the Presidents of the three Provincial Congress Committees to be present and assist us. They had kindly responded to our request. There were members of the Central Assembly Party of the province also present. We had long conference with the Ministers singly and together. Though difficulties encountered us, we are happy to be able to say that the differences were composed and the Ministers announced to us that they had decided to bury their differences and work together as a team. They will make desirable changes themselves so as to ensure administrative efficiency and to prevent a recurrence of causes for complaints.

"We also investigated the graver charges. We are glad to be able to say that the gravest charges of bribery and corruption were not proved. We found that many had been recklessly and even spitefully brought without an iota of proof to support them.

NOT WITHOUT JUSTIFICATION

At the same time certain complaints were not without justification. Thus, there was undoubtedly administrative inefficiency. We have been assured that these will not be allowed to recur. It was admitted also that in the Debt Conciliation Act that was intended purely to help the tolling cultivators "the amount of debt limit brought under the law was raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 10,00,000. This was admitted to be indefensible and the Ministers have promised to reduce the sum to the original level.

"The charge of undeserving persons being appointed to professorships by the University and to some other positions by the Ministers was sustained. Promise has been made to remedy the wrong in every case. Minor charges have been referred to Shri Jamnalal Bajaj for disposal.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

"We are glad to be able to say that wherever errors of judgment had been committed there was a readiness to admit and make amends. We entertain the hope that now that the gravest charges have been found to be groundless and errors of judgment are under promise of prompt rectification all public criticism will cease and the Ministers will be given a chance of proving themselves capable of upholding the Congress tradition of rectitude in public life and affairs."—United Press.

SUBHAS BACK IN CALCUTTA

Rousing Reception At Howrah Station

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, returned to Calcutta to-day after a short provincial tour.

He was received at the Howrah station by a large number of Congress workers, including many Muslims.

Mr Bose was garlanded on behalf of different District Congress Committees in Calcutta, the Muslim Mass Contact Committee and scheduled caste organisations.—A. P.

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

MADRID, May 28.

The British steamer "Greatend" which was disabled in the previous airraid sank off Valencia to-day when a bomb hit the stern in the course of a raid.—Reuter.

12 KILLED IN FRESH RAID

MADRID, May 29.

Twelve are reported to have been killed and 30 wounded in an air raid on Valencia —Reuter.

"Italian Solidarity With Nationalist Spain"

BURGOS, May 29.

Nationalist batteries on all fronts fired a volley of 21 guns at eleven a.m. in honour of the Italian "solidarity with Nationalist Spain." Nationalists have captured a pass to the south east of Teruel, commanding two railways.—Reuter.

MOVE FOR INTER-MONGOLIAN GOVT?

Japan Out To Denounce International Settlement

SHANGHAI, May 29.

The status of the International Settlement in Shanghai and Foreign Concessions in Tientsin will be denounced when the Japanese controlled Governments at Peking and Nanking are merged, according to Chinese sources in close touch with the two regimes.

The new administration will, it is reported, sign a treaty with Japan granting the Japanese, special trading and self-rule rights in Shanghai and Tientsin and a monopoly for the economic development of North-China establishing a new Inner-Mongolian Government with garrisons of Japanese troops and installing Japanese advisers with the new Government.

It is suggested in some quarters that the new Government may be used as a feeler and if the attempt fails, Tokyo could advise the new Chinese Government to postpone denunciation of the International Settlement.

Japanese Admit Reverse In Langfeng

PEKING May 29

Japanese admit a reverse in Langfeng eastward of Kaifeng, stating that they withdrew northward and are now fighting with their backs to the Yellow River where General Doihara's division is desperately striving to avoid annihilation wherein it is assisted by Japanese aircraft mercilessly bombing the Chinese batteries and infantry positions.—Reuter.

AIR RAIDS RENEWED

CANTON, May 28.

Material damage in to-day's airraids is in excess of September's holocaust although the deathroll is somewhat less as the population was more raidminded and sought shelter.

Nevertheless, the streets were resounding with the wailing of the survivors as corpses were removed from their shattered homes.

A strong feeling exists that the renewal of airraids is the herald of an intensification of Japanese war activities, following Japanese cabinet changes and further demonstrations of Japanese airmight may immediately be expected.—Reuter.

CANTON RAIDED

250 Killed: 450 Injured

HONGKONG: May 29.

Two hundred and fifty people were killed and 450 injured in an air raid on Canton, this morning, when a railway station was damaged and two schools destroyed. Nine thousand refugees have arrived from Canton.—

Canton.—The majority of the victimes of the raid were in the Wongsha district, where the survivors were about to bury hundreds of yesterday's victims. Between 40 and 45 planes participated. A hundred British sailors arrived in the city by train at the height of the raid, but were not harmed.—Reuter.

FATE OF BRIAND-KELLOGG PACT

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Mr. Cordell Hull has issued a statement reminding the European nations that the Briand-Kellogg Pact is no less binding to-day than when it was signed ten years ago. With an eye on the German Czechoslovakian situation, Mr. Cordell Hull explained that he was re-emphasising the Anti-War pledge because he wanted no false interpretation of the United States policy. He added that the Government were following the recent developments in Central Europe with close and anxious attention.

United States has notified Britain that she is willing to abandon the idea of 18 inch guns but wants that a limit of 45000 tons be set to the proposed new super-battleships.

It is added that the United States would be satisfied with 16 inch guns.—Reuter's Special.

Zetland Living In 19th Century!

Bhulabhai Delivers Congress Ultimatum

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 28.

ADDRESSING A WELL ATTENDED MEETING OF INDIANS THIS AFTERNOON, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INDIAN SWARAJ LEAGUE, SJT. BHULABHAI DESAI DECLARED THAT THE CONGRESS WAS DETERMINED TO FIGHT THE PRESENT FEDERAL CONSTITUTION IF IT WAS IMPOSED THERE SHALL BE NO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WHICH CONGRESS WILL RUN. HE WARNED HIS AUDIENCE THAT THIS WAS NOT THE BLUFF OF CONGRESS BUT THE LAST ULTIMATUM TO THOSE CONCERNED.

TWO OBJECTIONS

ANSWERING QUESTIONS SJT. DESAI SAID CONGRESS HAS TWO OBJECTIONS TO THE FEDERATION:

FIRSTLY, CONGRESS IS AGAINST NOMINATIONS BY PRINCES.

SECONDLY, CONGRESS BELIEVES THAT THE SPHERE OF RESPONSIBILITY IS LIMITED. THE LOTHIAN FORMULA IS UNACCEPTABLE TO THE CONGRESS AS IT ONLY MEETS THE FIRST OBJECTION

BR. MINISTER SEES DR. HODZA

PRAGUE, May 28.

Mr. Basil Cochrane Newton, the British Minister interviewed Dr. Hodza the Premier.

ON EVE OF ELECTIONS

Conversations to-day between Dr. Hodza and the Sudeten delegates have aroused much interest. In view of the elections tomorrow, local authorities have forbidden the sale of alcoholic liquor from 9-00 hrs. to-night. Government have extended the prohibited zone for Czech aircraft on the frontier from three to six miles.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, May 29.

Elections are being held in 2,700 districts in cold weather. Hitherto there have been no incidents between Germans and Czechs, but a member of the Henlein party was seriously, and three German socialists were slightly, injured during a disturbance this morning, between Sudeten Germans and German Socialists in the village Eichenberg in Northeast Czechoslovakia The authorities restored order, and 75 persons were detained. The German Prefect of the District is inquiring into the affair. —Reuter.

Caution For Prague Public

BERLIN, May 29.

It is reported from Prague that the Ministry of Defence has ordered the population to keep away from all military posts and military objects in order to avoid accidents.—Reuter

India Won't Touch Federation Even With Pair Of Tongs

Persistence Will Harm British Prestige And Authority

INDIA POWERFUL ENOUGH TO RESIST IT, SAYS JAWAHARLAL

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 29.

A straight rejoinder to Lord Zetland's Bombay dinner declaration to effect that there was ample scope for amending the present Federation scheme within the framework of the constitution was administered by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a mass public meeting on the Congress maidan to-night.

"HIS LORDSHIP," SAID PT. JAWAHARLAL, "SPEAKS AS IF HE IS STILL IN THE 19TH CENTURY. HE MUST REALISE THAT INDIA HAS CONSIDERABLY GAINED IN STRENGTH TO-DAY, AND IS LIVING IN THE 20TH CENTURY TO KNOW THE REAL WORTH OF SUCH WORDY DECLARATIONS. INDIA OPPOSES THIS FEDERATION IN ALL ITS ASPECTS, AND WOULD NOT EVEN TOUCH IT WITH A PAIR OF TONGS. IF BRITAIN PERSISTED IN FOISTING THIS UNWANTED FEDERATION UPON INDIA AGAINST HER WILL, NOT ONLY WOULD THAT HARM THE CAUSE OF INDIA, BUT WOULD ALSO DAMAGE BRITISH PRESTIGE AND AUTHORITY. THE SOONER BRITAIN REALISES THAT INDIA IS NOW POWERFUL ENOUGH TO RESIST IT, THE BETTER.

Result Of Office Acceptance

Continuing Punditji referred to the question of Office Acceptance by the Congress in seven Provinces, and said that IT HAS IMMENSELY HELPED THE CONGRESS STRENGTH AND PRESTIGE. All the same it was responsible for diverting the Nation's attention from the major issue and had set in a mood of complacency, changing the revolutionary character of India's fight for Freedom.

PUNDITJI WAS DOUBTFUL IF THE IDEAL OF WRECKING THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH GUIDED THE DECISION OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE IN ACCEPTING THE MINISTRIES, WAS STILL UPPERMOST IN THE MINDS OF THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENT WORKING OF MINISTRIES.

Punditji is proceeding to Bombay to-night "en route" to England.

ENERGIES DEFLECTED

What Congress Has Lost By Office Acceptance

POONA: May 30.

Reviewing the work of the Congress Governments, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a large meeting to-night, made a critical analysis of the gains accrued to Congress and the losses sustained by office acceptance.

To the credit side were growth of Congress power, increase of Congress prestige, widening of Congress influence, enactment of beneficent legislation for the masses, thus vindicating the Congress claims.

ENERGIES DEFLECTED.

But on the debit side there appeared items that were clearly against in terms of the ultimate goal of "Purna Swaraj." Their energies were now deflected from the main struggle for Swaraj, and in the place of singleness of purpose in achieving that goal, they had now become immersed in immediate issues. Congress now attracted into its fold thousands who were not eager for achieving Swaraj, or joining the fight but for seeking personal gains. Above all was the fact that Congress had lost an opportunity of action of fighting Imperialism directly, and thus of deriving more strength.

RELY ON OUR STRENGTH.

Pandit Nehru pointed out that Office Acceptance was unable to wipe out evils of Imperial economic exploitation, poverty and misery of the masses. He said it was no use trying to gain by the weakness of the opponent. Success could only be achieved by relying on one's own strength.

Pandit Nehru referred to his European tour and concluding appealed for funds for an ambulance van to be sent to China.

DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY.

Pandit Nehru arrived at Poona this morning and motored direct to Panchgani to see an ailing friend. He returned to-night and left for Bombay.—A.P.

SEND-OFF TO JAWAHAR

Public Meeting At Azad Maidan

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is proceeding on his European tour on June 2nd will be given a public send-off at a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Azad Maidan. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside on the occasion.

Loud-speakers will be installed at the meeting and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies. Volunteers are requested to be present for duty at the Maidan at 5 p.m. (S.T.) The institutions desiring to garland Pandit Jawaharlal are requested to send their names at the office of the B.P.C.C. to facilitate arrangements.

STRIKE LEADERS BAILED OUT

KINGSTON, May 29.

Bustamente, the arrested leader of the strike movement which led to riots in Jamaica has been released on bail with his assistant Grant after an undertaking not to cause breach of peace.

Later, Bustamente addressed a meeting of the striking dockworkers. It is confidently anticipated that the strike will be declared over to-night. Almost normal conditions prevail in the island.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

EXPLOSION IN BELFAST.

LONDON: May 29.

Considerable quantities of explosives and arms, including bombs and revolvers were found in a house in Belfast in which an explosion occurred on Saturday night, seriously injuring two women. Following the explosion police rushed up in motor tenders, and cordoned the area. Two men have been detained.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH AIR MISSION.

LONDON: May 29.

A French Air Mission, headed by General Vuillemin, Chief of the French Air Staff, arrived at Croydon in a French Air Force plane to visit the Air Force Squadrons Depot on the invitation of the British Government.—Reuter's Special.

SPANISH GOVT.'S NOTES.

LONDON: May 29.

The Spanish Government has sent the British and French Governments notes asking them, if they intend to adopt appropriate measures to stop the bombing of open towns.—Reuter's Special.

DOCKERS RESUME WORK.

KINGSTON, May 29.

The dockers returned to work this evening, after accepting the new rates of pay outlined at a meeting addressed by the labour leader, Bustamente.—Reuter's Special.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an Assistant in a Life Chief Agency Office. Cash Security required Rs. 3,000. Previous Experience not necessary. Apply Box 10309, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Candidates to Qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10231)

Wanted—Experienced Civil Engineers, Overseers for State P. W. D., Mechanical Engineers, Weaving Masters, Managers Junior and Senior Clerks under the usual terms. Apply M. S. Bureau Delhi. (10326)

Wanted Lady Typist. Salary Rs. 20 to 35. Write to Royal College, Main Road, Dadar, Bombay. (10329)

Wanted a capable Printer with experience of Duplex Flatbed Rotary Machine. Good salary to a really efficient man. Apply to Box 8644, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for the S. S. K. School of Commerce and Industry, Moradabad (U. P.)—An experienced and educated craftsman from July to look after Tailoring, Brassware and Leather working classes of the School. He should be an artist as well. Preference will be given to one who is trained in Leather working. Apply at once, stating minimum salary to The Hony. Secretary. (8584)

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let—Airy Rooms, Blocks and workshop godown at cheap rents, near G.I.P. Rly. Station, Dadar, "Madhav Wady" Naigaum Cross Road. Apply to Mehtaji or Bhaiya there. (10146).

To Be Let—Single and Double Room Blocks and Motor Garages at New Charni Road in Simplex Building, Pawalla Street, Girgaum. (10146A).

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10315, "Bombay Chronicle."

Motor driving taught. Expert tuition to test Standard on dual control cars by oldest Training School in India. Also Mechanism courses. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus to French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay. (8625)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY-SIND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Applications in the prescribed form are invited from British Indian subjects, who are natives of the Province of Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar and the United Provinces only, possessing *a first or second class* M.A. or M.Sc., or a corresponding degree of an Indian or British University, for the post of APPRAISER, IN THE BOMBAY CUSTOMS APPRAISERS' SERVICE — (CLASS II). Those possessing theoretical and practical knowledge and experience of the chemical industry and the trade in dye stuffs or Chemical and Pharmaceutical products preferred. Pay:—Rs. 200-15-380-E.B.-20-500, with probation for one year. Age:—Not more than 25 years. Full particulars will be found in Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 26th May 1938 and 2nd June 1938, or can be obtained, together with copies of the prescribed form of application on payment (either in cash or by money order only) of Rupees two for each copy of the form, on requisition, to the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay. Last date of receipt of applications:—25th June 1938. *Any attempt, direct or indirect, to influence the Secretary or a Member of the Commission, will disqualify the candidate.*

(8626)

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Assistant Forest Officer in the Junagadh State Forest Department. Pay Rs. 100 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 100-5-150 p.m., plus Rs. 20 Horse allowance. The post is permanent, the service pensionable.

Applications with full details as to qualifications, age, caste, experience and birth-place together with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned and must reach not later than the 1st July, 1938.

The appointment will in the first instance be on probation for one year, subject to confirmation on satisfactory work.

Secretariat, Junagadh, 25th May 1938.

REVENUE MEMBER,
Junagadh State Council,
JUNAGADH.
(8643)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th July. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (10282)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Consult Dr. G. B. Patel, Homoeopathic Specialist for chronic, female and children's diseases. Shreepant Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Phone 23086. (10302)

Learn Homoeopathy by post. Prospectus free. Homoeopathic Postal Institute, Govt. Registered. (Dept. B. C.), 4, Ahiripukur, 1st Lane, Ballygunge, Calcutta. (10297)

303. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted in good order and sound condition a second-hand, double flue Steam Boiler (marine tubular preferred). Boiler rating 1000 and upwards. Certified pressure more than 135 lbs. Write full particulars and least price expected to Box No. 10305, "Bombay Chronicle."

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

For Sale:—A well established and well furnished Tailoring Shop at Poibaodi Naka. Apply between 5 to 7 p.m. B. P. Samant & Company, 116, Charni Road, Bombay 4. (10324)

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN INDIA AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The attention of qualified candidates is drawn to the University Notification recently published in the Bombay Government Gazette inviting applications for the following University Indian and Foreign Scholarships to be awarded by the Syndicate during the current academical year (1938-39):—

1. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Technical Scholarships (Two).

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 2,000/- each, tenable for a period of *three years* in England for the study of branch of Technical education and open to all *Hindu Graduates* of the University of Bombay irrespective of standing.

2. The Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Bai Khanoobai Noormahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarships (Three).

The Scholarships are of the annual value of Rs. 3,600/- each tenable for a period of *three years* and are awarded for higher studies in Europe, America, Japan or other foreign countries for Medicine, Philology, Ancient History, Economics, Arabic, Architecture, Town Planning and Technological and Industrial subjects as well as the superior services. The competition is open to *Muslim Graduates* of the University of Bombay of not more than seven years' standing who are *bonafide* natives of the Bombay Presidency. The amounts paid to the Scholars are in the form of an advance repayable with or without interest as the Syndicate may in each case determine out of the salary or income of the Scholars after the completion of their studies.

3. The Eduljee Dinshaw Scholarships (Five).

(a) Two Scholarships each of Rs. 50/- per month for Secondary Technical Education. Applicants must be *Parsi* candidates, who have passed the Matriculation Examination and have been admitted to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay, or the workshop classes of the Poona or Karachi College of Engineering, or to the Poona Agricultural College for the Diploma Course or to any other similar institution recognized by the Syndicate.

(b) One Scholarship of Rs. 70/- per month for Higher Technical Education. Applicants must be *Parsi* candidates, who having passed the Intermediate Examination in Science, have been admitted to the College of Engineering at Poona or Karachi, or the Agricultural College at Poona.

(c) One Scholarship of Rs. 130/- per month for Higher Postgraduate technical work. Applicants must be *Parsi* candidates, who have passed the B.Sc., B.Ag., or B. E. Examination of any Indian University with at least Second Class Honours and who are graduate of more than ten years standing from the date of their first passing a Degree Examination.

(d) One Scholarship of the value of Rs. 4,800/- per annum tenable for a period of *three years* for the study of any branch of technical education in a foreign country and open for competition for *Parsi* candidates, who have passed the M.Sc., M.Ag., or M. E. Examination of any of the Indian Universities and who are graduates of not more than ten years' standing from the date of their first passing a degree examination.

The Registrar will be glad to supply any qualified candidate on application written or oral with full particulars relating to the Scholarship for which he is eligible, a form of the application and a copy of the rules regulating the award and tenure of the Scholarship. The last date for receiving applications for the Scholarships *is 30th June*, 1938.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 27th May, 1938.

(8633)

P. W. D.

SEALED TENDERS in lump sum contract form for constructing a work-shop in the Old Custom House Yard, Bombay, will be received in the office of the undersigned on Friday the 3rd June 1938 upto 4 P.M. (S.T.) Approximate cost Rs. 5,500.

Full particulars and copies of tender form, plans etc., may be obtained from:—

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.
PRESIDENCY,
P. W. D. Bombay.
(8642)

Public Notices

WANTED

WANTED CIVIL ENGINEER. Must have Geological qualifications. Apply stating full particulars of age, qualifications, experience, minimum salary expected, etc., to Box No. 8634, "The Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

LOST BALANCE AND TEMPORARY RECEIPTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Balance Receipt No. 818 for 11 Ordinary shares Nos. 559691 to 559701 in the name of Mr. Gangaram Tilockchand and Temporary Receipt No. 39091 for one Ordinary share No. 559690 in the Joint names of Mr. Gangaram Tilockchand and Mrs. Hasibai Gangaram, have been LOST, MISLAID or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Bombay No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Balance and Temporary Receipts will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 30th May 1938.

(10325)

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY MANUFACTURES

Agents required each province. Manufactures consist of oils, soaps, scents, standard Ayurvedic medicines and beautiful and useful ceramics and glass goods. Conditions and forms of agreement available on payment of Re. 1. Apply to Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University.

(8522)

NOTICE

As complaints have been received about discrimination against Indians in the Rugby Hotel, Matheran, I write to say that the arrangements in force in the Hotel are as follows:—

1.—The Dining Room to be reserved for visitors of the first class. Any visitor without the distinction of colour race or creed, paying first class rates, is entitled to make use of the same; as well as occupy the rooms in the upper part reserved for visitors of the first class.

2.—A separate Dining Room for visitors of the second class is to be provided from 1st October 1938.

3.—The food, according to the Hotel Menu in the respective Dining Rooms for classes first and second, is to be taken. No extra dishes can be served in the Dining Rooms, and no vegetable Menu can be arranged.

4.—The Lounge can be used by all the visitors of the hotel.

PROPRIETOR,
Rugby Hotel.
(10310)

Favourite Theatre of Elite of Bombay

ROYAL
OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
East India's Kardar Production

BAG-E-SIPAHI
alias
THE REBEL

Starring:—
Late—GUL HAMID & BIMLA-KUMARI

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
For two days only

Sagar's Super Social

VILLAGE GIRL
Starring:—SABITA & SURENDRA

For FRIDAY only

Director:—:DEVKI BOSE'S

SONHERA SANSAR
Starring:—
Late—GUL HAMID, RAM PYARI, and MENAKA

DARBHANGA'S CALL TO LANDLORDS

Plea For Concerted Action Against Proposed U. P. Tenancy Bill

LUCKNOW, May 29.

An impassioned plea to close up their ranks and face the common danger, was made both by the Maharaja Dhiraj of Darbhanga, President, and the Raja of Jehangirabad, Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the Oudh Zamindars' Conference, which opened at the Butler Park, Lucknow.

"Those days, when the landlords could be protected by the bureaucracy, are gone. Now the Government has been created by popular passions and prejudices, and it is idle to suppose that we can keep our position secure by the methods we have followed so long", added the Maharaja Dhiraj of Darbhanga, referring to the proposed United Provinces Tenancy Bill.

He said that the Bill was designed to dispossess all of them, big or small, and to increase the tension among the Zamindars of the Province.

Concluding, he envisaged the formation of a Federation of All-India Landlords to take concerted action in matters concerning their order.

The Raja of Jehangirabad, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address, described the proposed Bill as being designed to cripple the Zamindars and to earn cheap notoriety (for the Congress Government).

Prominent among those present were Sir J. P. Srivastava and the Nawab of Chhatari.

On his arrival in Lucknow, the President-elect, the Maharaja Dhiraj of Darbhanga, was greeted with shouts of "Zamindari Zindabad," and "Socialism Murdabad". —United Press.

SITE FOR NEXT CONGRESS

Selection At Jubbulpore Meeting On June 5

JUBBULPORE, May 29.

Thakur Chhedi Lal, M.L.A., President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, has summoned his Working Committee, besides extending invitations to prominent Congressmen in the Central Provinces and Berar and the Executive Engineer, Jubbulpore, and the Congress Engineer, Mr. Ram Das, to meet at Jubbulpore on June 5 next, so that a suitable site may be selected for the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress to be held near Jubbulpore, as also to make other necessary arrangements in this connection.—United Press.

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For The Blood OF THEIR Own Children!

Woman's Challenge To Armaments Trust Director

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Geneva, has released for publication the following letter which one of its members, an Irish mother, has recently sent to the Director of an important Armaments Trust.

"Sir,

Until lately, and misled in part by your own report, I hoped you were only making explosive for industrial purposes, chemical manures and other commodities of a mainly useful nature. But I have come to see that you are making armaments. I have, therefore, decided on the sale of my small holding. I fully realise that you can afford to smile at this weak effort to oppose the making of armaments. I also realise that I am putting another person, the buyer of my shares, into a position which I myself refuse to continue to hold. Yet I feel I can no longer continue to handle this bloodstained source of income. My last dividend, and the profit, if any, on the sale, will go to a peace society. Because, though I am a poor financier, I know that when other mothers—and fathers—come to see that they pay for income derived from such sources with the blood of their children, they too will count the price too high."

AHMEDABAD TO HAVE FULL-TIME LAW COLLEGE

Provision For Transitory Period

The Governing Body of the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College have decided to run a full-time Law College in Ahmedabad with effect from the next academic term beginning on the 20th June next, provided the Senate sanctions the proposed Scheme for such a college when it meets on the 6th June.

Students who wish to join a whole-time Law College under the revised scheme of legal education must have passed the Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science or Intermediate Commerce Examination of the Bombay University or the same examinations of any other University or Board of Intermediate Education, recognised as equivalent to the corresponding examinations of the Bombay University. There will be five papers including General English for the First LL. B. Examination and seven papers divided into two groups for the Second LL. B. Examination.

The existing Regulations and the Ordinances of the University pertaining to the LL. B. Examinations will remain in force till 1940 in case of the First LL. B. Examination and till 1941 in case of the Second LL. B. Examination, so that the former examination under the existing Regulations will be held for the last time in April 1940 and the latter examination will be held for the last time in April 1941. Side by side with the full-time Law College in Ahmedabad the present part-time Law College will also be run till 1941 as provided by a Transitory Ordinance of the University. The Law College in Ahmedabad was started in 1927 and owes much to the initiative of the late Sir Lallubhai Shah, after whom it has been named Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is the President of the Governing Body of the College.

PUNJAB CHANNELS AND OUTLETS

Punjab Govt.'s Scheme For Standardisation

SIMLA, May 29.

The Punjab Irrigation Department have appointed a Committee to standardise the practice of remodelling of channels and outlets. A questionnaire on the subject has been issued to selected officers.

It is expected that the Committee will shortly submit its report after considering the replies to the questionnaire.—United Press.

Sambamurti Back At Madras

MADRAS, May 29.

Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti, Speaker of the Madras Assembly, returned to Madras this morning by the Calcutta Mail from Wardha where he had gone from Bombay with Mahatma Gandhi at the conclusion of the meeting of the Congress Working Committee.

Interviewed by the "United Press" at the station, Mr. Sambamurti stated that he had a busy time while at Bombay with Mr. Subhas Bose and other Congress leaders and, a very pleasant and calm sojourn at Wardha with Mahatmaji.—United Press

FOR BETTER & BRIGHTER VILLAGES

Madras Govt's Five-Year Programme Of Road-Development

OOTACAMUND, May 28.

It is understood that the Government of Madras will launch upon an extensive five-year programme of development of rural roads, after hearing from the Districts Boards, which have been circularised in this connection.

The scheme, which envisages serviceable marketing roads throughout the Presidency to enable the villagers to bring their commodities for sale to the trading centres more easily than at present, will cost Rs. 48 lakhs, at an average estimate of Rs. 2 lakhs for each District.

This scheme will also include simultaneous plans of furnishing adequate rural water supply as part of the present Ministry's endeavour for much better and brighter villages.

The mileage of roads in the Presidency is nearly half the total mileage of roads in India.

The Government have also made a grant of about four to five lakhs of rupees towards the estimated cost of tar-macadamising of the Madras-Trichinopoly Trunk Road for about six miles from Madras towards Trichy, to meet the demands of the heavily converging traffic.—United Press.

CONGRESS NOT A HINDU BODY

Socialist Leader Refutes Charge

PATNA, May 28.

The advice to Ksans, to organise themselves and lend support to the ministry to combat all reactionary forces was tendered by Mr. Jaiprakash Narain General Secretary of the All India Congress Socialist Party in the course of the speech at Jehanabad Sub-divisional Kisan Conference.

Proceeding he said it was all the more necessary at present because Zemindars were putting stumbling blocks in the path of Congres towards National progress and they were giving out the threat.

Satyagraha against Congress Government and of colouring the water of the Ganges with their blood.

Refuting the idea that the Congress was a Hindu body Sjt. Jaiprakash observed, it's door was wide open and it would welcome everyone, even those who might differ from it in certain respects, such as Socialists.

Resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the extent to which their conditions ameliorated by one year of Congress rule, opening that the tenancy of reform fell short of election pledges, urging Congress Government to solve problem of rural indebtedness pending which to suspend all decrees against past debts and their execution and fixing rate of interest at six per cent. were passed.

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY TO MEET IN SIMLA

LAHORE, May 28.

A Press Communique, says:

In exercise of the powers vested in him under Sub-Section (2) of Section 62 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab has been pleased to summon the Punjab Legislative Assembly to meet at the Assembly Chamber, Simla, at 12 noon, on Monday, the 20th June, 1938.—United Press.

ARRESTED STUDENTS REFUSE BAIL OFFER

CUTTACK, May 29.

Mr. Giridhari Panda, Secretary of the Balasore Students' Association, Mr. Chaitanya Misra and Mr. Pran Bandhu Agasti have been arrested immediately they entered the Nilgiri State for furthering anti-illiteracy campaign under the auspices of the All-Utkal Students' Federation.

The three student workers were offered a bail of Rs. 200 each, which they refused to accept.

It is reported that they are treated like ordinary prisoners in the State jail.—United Press.

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RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 06
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
	(Mon)	Sat)
*T's Flying Ranee, Bulsar	9 15	15 50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee, Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10 58	
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)		18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	22 25
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

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Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
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BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Lates hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—COLOMBO
Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (JUHU)
Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR
Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.
Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Rao Saheb Balaji B. Rane, J.P. Retiring

Rao Saheb Balaji Bapuji Rane, J.P., Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay proceeded on 28th May on long leave preparatory to retirement, after serving Government for 36 yars.

Rao Saheb Rane joined Government Service in the Bombay Stamp office in 1902 as a Stenographer. By dint of merit he rose to the highest position in the Department. In 1915 he compiled the Bombay Stamp Manual. He was considered to have expert knowledge of all matters connected with stamp duty. In 1928 he was selected for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay Presidency and ex-officio Collector of Stamp Revenue, Bombay City.

Immediately on his appointment as Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, Rao Saheb Rane took steps to successfully suppress the evasion of the payment of stamp duty, practised by certain persons in the City. For his intimate knowledge of the administration the Stamp Department Rao Saheb Rane was invited to give evidence before the Thomas Committee.

The title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him in the New Year's Honours List of 1936. He was also awarded the Coronation Medal 1937.

Injured By Fall Of Cocoanut

A cocoanut fell on the head of a city clerk while he was strolling in Shivaji Park, Mahim, on Sunday evening. His name is Ramchandra Krishna. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital with a fractured skull.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the instructions issued to candidates desirous of entering for examinations in 1938, the Federal Public Service Commission have advised candidates that the Treasury Receipts for their application and examination fees should be on the blue form pertaining to Central Government transactions. It is now published for general information that where the blue form is not available in treasuries the ordinary form hitherto employed should be used.

TERRIBLE TRAM ACCIDENT

Marwari Broker Falls From Moving Tram At Hornby Road: Leg Amputated

While boarding a moving trailer-tram at Hornby Road on Saturday evening, a Marvari cotton-broker from Rutlam, named Kesarimull Hirachand was involved in an accident. As the wheels passed over his legs, his companion who had boarded the tram in advance, looked back to see the cotton-broker jump into the tram slowly, it is stated, but could not notice him on the passage; he had, it seemed vanished from sight on the road as far as he could stretch his glance there.

Then the pedestrians on the road shouted, conductors signalled to stop the tram, driver of the tram turned back the gang workers on tram-lines on repairs bawled out.

The tram ultimately came to a sudden halt and a large crowd rushed in to see the unconscious man lying in between the wheels of the trams and on the lines.

The man was terribly mutilated. It was a ghastly sight. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where one of his legs is stated to have been amputated. Inquiries made late on Sunday night shows that the Marwari was fast recovering.

The cotton-broker, it appears, was to have returned to Indore the same day, and he had come to Bombay only a few days ago for business purposes.

Sergeant Reil of the Esplanade Police station is making inquiries.

Squally Weather In City On Sunday

Squally weather prevailed in the city on Sunday evening.

Strong gusts of winds whose velocity is adjudged between 30 and 40 miles an hour blew till late at night.

Although seas were rough, skies were darkened with banks of clouds, relief by way of a downpour was not visible till midnight, or even in the early hours of the morning.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, May 29.

Depression near Naya Dumka persists. It caused fairly widespread locally heavy rain in northeast India. There has also been fairly general thunderstorms in Western half of the Peninsula with scatter showers in the eastern half and central parts of the country, Gujarat, Punjab and Western Himalayas. Low pressure area in East Central Arabian Sea lies off Konkan-Kanara. Temperatures were markedly below normal in and around Chota Nagpur.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Jessore 5 inches, Calcutta, Cherrapunji 4, Dinajpur, Naya Dumka 3, Rajkot, Karwar, Mangalore 2, Burdwan one and half, Sibsagar, Purnea, Chittagong, Darjeeling, Calicut 1, Gauhati Shilong, Cox's Bazar, Dhubri, Raipur 3/4, Indore, Sonamarg half.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 29-5-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.007 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.3 degrees (1.3 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.8 degrees (1.4 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 174 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.09 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 1.09 inches.

Weather Remarks thunderstorm with slight drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 97-4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.81 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.59 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earth quake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4310 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 22 hours 22 minutes (I. S. T.) on Saturday the 28th May 1938.

ARAB CHARGE AGAINST FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

Protest Demonstration In Tunis: Many Injured In Scuffle

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Mail).

The disturbances in Tunis are going on and excitement is runing high. Rioters have set fire to several places and a general strike holding its way over the city. The National Arab Party held a mammoth meeting, and passed resolutions protesting against arresting the leaders and raising new taxations. The copies of which were sent to the French High Commissioner in Morocco and French Resident. A huge procession was arranged in which a large number of Arab women participated. While in front of the French Resident the procession stopped and raised cries of protest, Sengal: Soldiers rushed forward to disperse the procession and a scuffle followed in which many were injured.

The following is a text of a protest petition sent by the National Arab Party to the Prime Minister in Paris:—

When the Arabian States were free from Turkish Government after the Great War the League of Nations announced to them to be prepared for independence acknowledging at the same time the independence of Hedjaz and Yemen and granted an official mandate over Tunis to the French Government.

Our experience for the last twenty four years have proved that the policy of the French Government is not quite fit for executing the League mandate over our country. Our country is ruined, industries are destroyed by numerous taxation, unemployment has increased to a high pitch, the interference in religion is unbearable.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

Electro-Chemistry Section

Mr. A. Joga Rao, M.Sc. a pupil of Dr. S. S. Joshi and under whom has been in charge of the Applied Electro-Chemistry Section has been selected recently by the Federal Services Commission for an important appointment in the Government Test House Laboratories, Alipore (Calcutta) This selection is further testimony to the importance and potentialities for the good of this Section, instituted recently at the Benares Hindu University under the inspiration of Pandit Malaviyaji, its revered Vice-Chancellor.

The Electro-Chemistry Section provides facilities for insruction and practical training in the (i) electro-deposition of metals, pure and in the alloy form, (ii) electro-analysis, (iii) construction and design of cells, and (iv) preparation of compounds of commercial importance from Indian sources. The electro-chemical synthesis of potassium permanganate purely from Indian minerals accomplished recently by Dr. Joshi and Mr. Chandrakant 'In the Electro-Chemistry Section' is regarded by experts as of great value in the domain of Indian Chemical Industry. It may also be added that thanks to the foresight and a policy of encouraging work in pure and Applied Sciences of the Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University is unique amongst Indian Universities in establishing a definite Section of Applied Electro-Chemistry.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE IN CAWNPORE

Muslims Join Complete Hartal

CAWNPORE, May 29.

Complete hartal was observed in Cawnpore, to-day, in sympathy with the strikers, Muslims also joining it, with the result that meat shops were closed, and vegetables were not available in the city.

Volunteers of the Itehad-Millat are distributing gur and gram to the strikers.

A public meeting was held this evening and speeches were made exhorting the strikers to remain peaceful and non-violent.—A. P.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.
a.m.
11-30 Indian Recorded Music.
p.m.
12-55 Market Rates, Announcements, 1-5 European Recorded Music, 5-30 Sonibai Mulgaonkar, 5-50 Air Trio, 6-0 Hanuman Prasad, 6-20 Sonibai Mulgaonkar, 6-30 to Bhumijan, 7-30 Saint Narasinha Mehta, talk in Gujarati by C. Mehta.
7-45 Tarabai of Gadag, Marathi pad. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Hanuman Prasad. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Ecstasy, musical composition by Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-30 News. 9-45 Bombay Radio Parliament: There should be no debates. For: J. N. Chubb; Against: M. R. Parpia. 10 Radio Serenaders. 10-30 Symphony Night.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
7-0 Ditties of the Dawn, 7-45 Instrumental Interlude. 7-55 Lighter Side News, 8-40 In English, 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
noon.
12-0 Tunes for All Tastes.
p.m.
1-0 Indian Lady Listener's Choice.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
6-0 Two Bhajans, 6-20 Evening Glory, 6-40 Light Music, 7-30 For Villagers Only, 8-15 Sarda Amendment Act (talk in Hindustani), 8-30 Abdul Haq Qureshi, 9-0 S. D. Batish, 9-15 News, Weather In Mind, 10-15 Light and Classical Hindustani, 9-30 In English, 9-45 Light Moments, 10-0 Historical 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.
p.m.
6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi I, 7-30 Mixed Melodies, 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I, 9-45 Light Orchestral Concert, 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I, 10-15 Light Orchestral Concert (contd.), 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 810 kc|s. and 49.1m. 6,109kc|s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)
P.M.
12-36 Pianoforte recital. 12-51 Variety programme. 1-36 School programme. 2-6 Gramophone records. 5-6 Poison Dart, a play by N. K. Chatterjee, produced by B. K. Bhadra. 6-6 Amiya Adhikary. 6-16 Parul Chowdhury. 6-31 Betar Orchestra. 6-41 Ramchandra Pal. 7-11 Parul Chowdhuri. 7-21 Dhirendra Chandra Mittra. 7-41 Betar Orchestra. 7-51 Books of Month, review by S. Sen. 8-6 News and weather in Bengali. 8-21 Dhirendra Chandra Mittra. 8-31 Manju Saheb. 9-1 Commercial news, weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Swingtime. 9-36 The Sea Serpent: Fact or Fiction, talk by H. W. Wagstaff, R.E. 9-51 Ted Frangopoulo.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres, 1,500 kc|s.
P.M.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Naatiya Geet. 5-50 Hakiman: Naat. 6-10 Alap on Sarangi, by Inayat Husain. 6-15 Shameem Begam. 6-30 Hour with villagers. 7-30 Hakiman: Naat. 7-45 Deeds and Events: 3, talk in Hindustani by John Michael. 8 G.A. Khan Gwaliori. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-30 Shameem Begam. 8-50 Dilbar Alap on Guitar. 8-55 Hakiman: Naat. 9-15 News and weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-5 Listeners' Letters. 10-20 Raz-o-Niaz. 10-30 Sitar solo. 10-40 Shameem Begam. 10-50 Persian Qawwali.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc|s.
P.M.
6 Rashida Begam of Lahore. 6-15 Sardar Husain. 6-20 Barkat Ali Khan. 6-45 Rashida Begam of Lahore. 7 Co-education, talk in Hindustani. 7-30 Barkat Ali Khan. 7-50 Haidar Bakhsh. 7-55 Rashida Begam of Lahore. 8-15 A classroom lecture, talk in Hindustani by F. Ahmad. 8-30 Rashida Begam of Lahore. 8-45 Gramophone records. 9-15 News and weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Health Work in the Punjab: talk by Dr. A. H. Butt. 10 Special Recital of Geets. 10-40 Rashida Begam of Lahore.

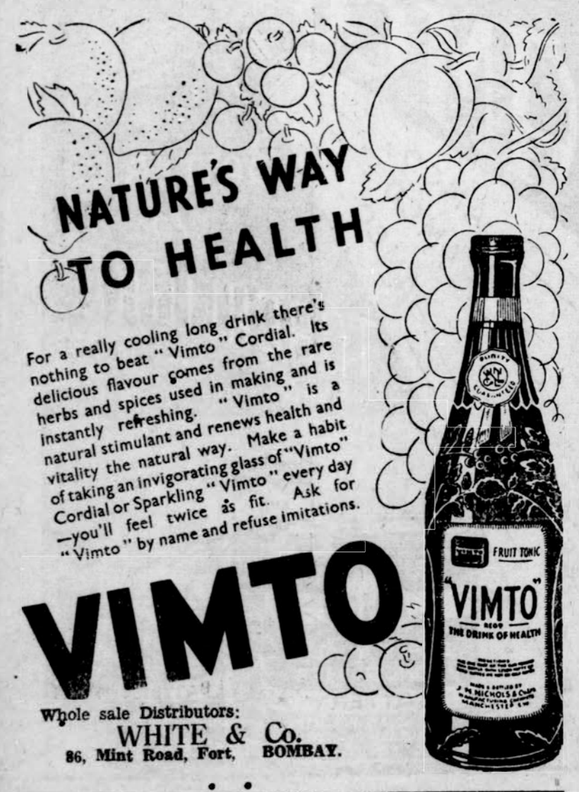
Lucknow Programme

V U W 294 metres, 1,022 kc|s.
P.M.
6-30 Shameem Bano. 6-55 N. R. Joshi. 7-20 Lucknow Orchestra. 7-30 Hasan Raza. 7-45 Women Social Workers, talk in Hindustani by K. F. Haya. 8 N. R. Joshi. 8-25 Shameem Bano. 8-50 Hasan Raza. 9-15 News and weather report, in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Lucknow Orchestra. 9-55 Hasan Raza. 10-15 N. R. Joshi. 10-40 Shameem Bano.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.) 21.53 Mc|s. (13.93m).
GSH 21.47 Mc|s (13.97m). GSG 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m).
GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc|s (16.86m).
GSF 15.14 Mc|s (19.82m).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc|s (25.53m).
P.M.
7-27 Opening announcements. 7-30 In Town To-night. 8 Operatic Selections. 8-10 Talk. for Colonial Service. 8-30 B B C West of England Singers. 9 Sonata recital. 9-30 News. 9-50 Adventures of Jack and Jill (Episode 3): Salvation of Sholto.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.
GSO 15.18 Mc|s (19.76m).
GSC 9.58 Mc|s (31.32m).
GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m).
GSB 9.51 Mc|s (31.55m).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Bombay City's Second Successive Victory

Vincent Club Trounced In Killedar Cup Final

Curtain dropped on Bombay's hockey season on Sunday evening, when the final of the Killedar Hockey Cup for women was played off at the Association ground before a fairly large number of spectators. Vincent Club proved to be no match for the first string of the Bombay City, who won the cup for the second year in succession, their margin of victory on Sunday being 5 goals without a reply.

FORWARD IN FORM

It was a day for the winners' forwards, who displayed deadly form and completely overwhelmed their opponents' defence with their excellent combination and understanding. The goal-getters were Miss Crowley (2), Miss Hall (2) and Mrs. Lynn (1) though credit must be given to Miss D'Souza, their outside-right, who played a great part in so far as she was responsible for doing the spade work and making openings for the inner-trio. Miss D'Souza has speed, stickwork and her knowledge of the game singles her out as, probably, the best right-wing in the City and when Bombay's women hockey team is selected, Miss D'Souza can be sure of her place in it. In the City defence Miss Moore was outstanding.

Coming to the losers one can not overlook the name of Miss Wood, their right back. She was ably assisted by Miss Tristram who formed a strong rearguard with her. The Bombay City could have won by a bigger margin if they could always overtake the stern resistance put up by these two girls. Miss Wood was more prominent with her fearless tackling.

CITY'S EARLY SUCCESS

The Bombay City, who opened attacking dangerously, met with an early success. The play had hardly been in progress for 3 minutes, when Miss Crowley, their inside-right, opened their account with a hard drive that gave no chance to the opposing goalkeeper. A few minutes later Miss Hall, their centre-forward, put the winners one more up.

Except for a few occasional break-aways by the Vincent Club who, during these, forced an abortive penalty-corner, the City girls dominated the play and at this stage Miss D'Souza rose to great heights with her usual fine work on the right flank. She picked up the ball off a pass by Miss Crawley; ran down to the Vincent Club's half and centred but her colleagues did not keep pace with her and the ball rolled to the other "throw-in" line.

Shortly before the breathing period Miss Crawley accepted an admirable pass by Miss D'Souza and made no mistake from the top of the ring and the Bombay City led by a safe margin of 3 goals when the teams crossed over.

It was the same tale in the second period of play. A timely centre by Miss D'Souza was not utilised. Later Mrs. Lynn and Miss Crawley, in turn, tested the loser's custodian. The winners continued bombarding their opponents' goal, which had a couple of narrow escapes.

There was nothing that could check Miss D'Souza's progress on the right flank. Getting possession near the centre-line, she dodged past her way through the Vincent Club's defence and seeing Miss Hall, in a better position to shoot, rolled the ball to her. The latter sent the ball past the line to raise her side's total to 4 goals. Soon after the holders inner-trio, Miss Crawley, Miss Hall and Mrs. Lynn, moved up with excellent short-passing and the last-named capped the combined effort by completing the tally.

MASTERS OF SITUATION

Following this the City girls were the masters of the situation and the call of time gave them the victory for the second successive year.

Mr. Best of Caltex Company after congratulating the winners and the runners-up, distributed the prizes and with three cheers to the trainers and the teams, a fine evening's sport came to a close

THE RESULT:—

BOMBAY CITY 'A'	5 Goals
VINCENT CLUB	Nil

The teams were:—

BOMBAY CITY 'A': Mrs. Peat, Miss Moore and Miss Mayhew; Miss L. Pusey-Gay, Miss Skill and Miss B. Pusey-Gay; Miss D'Souza, Miss Crawley, Miss Hall, Mrs. Lynn and Miss Cohen.

VINCENT CLUB: Mrs. Glover; Miss P. Wood and Miss Tristram; Miss George, Miss Barker and Miss Pitt; Miss E. George Miss I. Wood, Miss Victor, Miss Bingham and Miss Jacobs.

Why Bombay Was Not Represented?

Inter-Provincial Hockey Trials At Calcutta

Mr. Sorab H. Bhoot writes:—

For many a year hockey players in Bombay have been labouring under severe handicaps, although individually and collectively they spare no pains to improve their standard of play, they have little chance of coming to the forefront in the hockey world.

I am sure that most critics in Bombay will agree with me that there are several players in Bombay who deserve to be in any All-India side. But as misfortune would have it, they never get the opportunity of making a place for themselves in such teams.

The latest instance of this unfortunate omission was in the selection of players for the Western Asiatic games which were to be held in July next at Palestine. There was an Inter-provincial trial at Calcutta. It was definitely understood that no player would be selected unless he participated in the trials. Of course that is the right way of selecting a team. You cannot select players without seeing their present form. Still our controlling body, the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association did not send a team to Calcutta and allowed Bombay to remain unrepresented at the trials. The reason was that the B.P.H.A. had not the necessary funds to send a team to Calcutta.

This is an absurd argument to place before the public. Every one knows that Bombay's hockey is well supported by them. Both the Aga Khan and the other Tournaments which took place, were supported by thousands.

Mr. W. H. Hammond, the chairman of the Aga Khan's committee pointed out at the conclusion of this year's tournament that the profits of the tournament were given away to charity.

Now I ask you "Should not charity begin at home?" When the game is being starved for funds, how can we give away whatever little we have to others? At the last annual General meeting of the B.P.H.A.: I had raised this point. But I am sorry to say that the authorities cleverly dodged themselves from this inconvenient situation. It appears that the authorities concerned are in no mood to satisfy the public. But the need of the game is so urgent and imperative that it will brook no delay. I would therefore appeal to the B.P.H.A. to exert all their influence and power if need be, to persuade the Bombay Gymkhana to contribute a portion of the profits of the Aga Khan tournament, towards a fund which they might start for sending official teams outside this Presidency. I hope the Aga Khan Committee will see the reasonableness of this demand and accede to it as a generous spirit.

OLYMPIC PIONEER

In this connection I may mention that Bombay is the pioneer of the Olympic movement in India. As far back as 1920 she gained through the good efforts of the late Sir Dorabjee Tata, separate representation in the International Olympic Games and a team actually left the shores of this country under my managership to compete in the Olympic Games held at Antwerp. On my return I made a report wherein I mentioned that if India could ever achieve success in the Olympic Games in the near future, it would be in Wrestling and in Hockey. As the Presidency had no Association Calcutta took up the question of sending a hockey team to foreign countries to participate in the International Olympic Games. Since then India has stood on the top of the world in hockey.

By the way I would draw the attention of our hockey players to the fact that by allowing their names and photos to be advertised along with their certificates to certain firms they make themselves liable to fall into the category of professionals. And this will debar them from participating in tournaments open to amateurs only. I am surprised that the Indian Hockey Federation has not taken any notice of this as yet. It is high time since the B.P.H.A. moved in the matter and put a stop to this practice immediately."

MAIL BAGS ROBBED AT POINT OF PISTOL

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Information has been received in Calcutta that a postal mail robbery was committed on Friday last at a place called Sitarampur in the district of Dinajpur.

From meagre details it appears that two young men with revolvers appeared on the scene and decamped with the mail bag.—United Press.

THE "JEWEL" OF ALL REPUTED OILS IS
COCOLA
SCENTED HAIR OIL
Jewel of India
Calcutta.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

YESTERDAY
Just Lubrication
TODAY

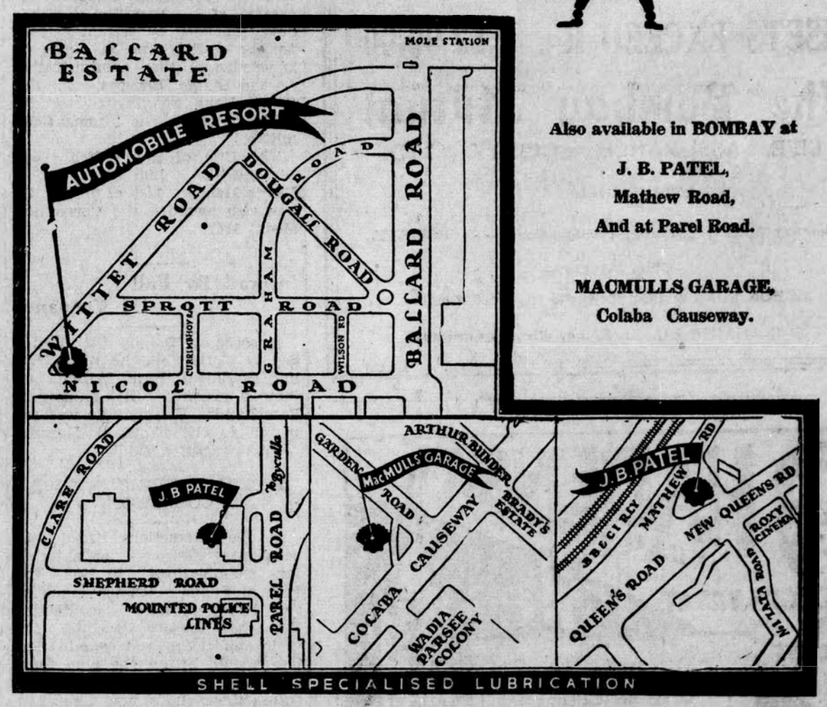
Progress in modern motor car construction has made Shell Specialised Lubrication Service essential if your car is to maintain its peak of performance.

Be one of the first to take advantage of the new Lubrication Service. It will keep your car young, reduce running costs, and give you greater comfort.

On the right is illustrated the sign of a new Lubricating Service inaugurated by Shell. Have your car lubricated in this specialised way at one of the S.S.L. Service stations.

SHELL Specialised LUBRICATION

We indicate below the Automobile Resort Company where this service is now available.



Also available in BOMBAY at
J. B. PATEL,
Mathew Road,
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MACMULLS GARAGE,
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 1, 1995.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 29, 1357.
Parsi: Adar 27, 1307.
Hightide: —; 12-41.
Lowtide: 5-50; 18-42.
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 11m.

Tuesday, May 31.
Improvements Committee 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, June 1.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Dinner at the Ritz" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Break the News" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Dhoop Chhaon" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Dhruva" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Goldwyn Follies" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Tarzan's Ravenge" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
REGAL—"Love Honor and Behave" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"State Express" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Hideaway Girl" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Rickshawalla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

IN MEMORIAM.

THAKORE — In ever-loving and undying memory of our beloved only son, Sumant Dhirajlal Thakore, aged 20, who expired on May 30, 1936, in London.
By foreign hands thy dying eyes were clos'd,
By foreign hands thy decent limbs compos'd,
By foreign hands thy humble bier adorn'd,
By strangers honour'd, and by strangers mourn'd.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE.

The 5th annual general meeting of the League will be held to-day (Monday), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ANJUMANE-TABLIGH-UL-ISLAM.

Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad Deccan will arrive at the Bori Bunder Station to-day (Monday), at 10 a.m. (S. T.) to attend the Tabligh-ul-Islam Conference. The Nawab Bahadur will speak at the Conference at Kesar Baug, Dongri, to-day and to-morrow, at 9-30 p.m.

LADIES OF BOMBAY

DO NOT MISS THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY OF SEEING

DEVIKA RANI

THE GREATEST ARTISTE OF THE SILVER SCREEN

IN THE ROLE OF A MOTHER WHO SUFFERS UNTOLD MISERIES AND PRIVATIONS FOR

HER CHILD

IN BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT SCREEN PLAY

Nirmala

IN A SPECIAL

ZENANA SHOW

ON THURSDAY
JUNE 3rd
AT 1-30 p.m.

A GREAT STORY OF A MOTHER'S LOVE WHICH EVERY WOMAN MUST SEE.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT WITH YOUR FRIENDS

ROXY TALKIES

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Wayne Morris
(of "KID GALAHAD" fame!)
Priscilla Lane
in WARNER BROS.'
Gay Musical Romance
"LOVE, HONOUR AND BEHAVE"
introducing 1938's Musical Sensation:
"Bei Mir Bist Du Schon"
SEE THE AUSTRALIANS vs. M.C.C.
MATCH at LORDS in BRITISH MOVIETONE News.

O'ER THE 'PHONE!

VOICE 1: She's glamorous! She is exciting! She's the loveliest thing on the screen! Her eyes flash with laughter! Her heart is aflame with love! She's beautiful. SHE.....

VOICE 2: Hold on now, old man—who are you talking about?

VOICE 1: Why, ANNABELLA, of course! The girl whose loveliness swept her to overnight stardom! The toast of two continents!

VOICE 2: Oh, ANNABELLA! Why didn't you say so in the first place? Yes, I agree with you, she's grand.

VOICE 1: Have you seen "DINNER AT THE RITZ," her latest picture?

VOICE 2: Not yet.

VOICE 1: She's wonderful in it!.....as an adventuress involved in the most dangerous intrigue that a woman in love ever undertook..... It's thrillingly exciting.

VOICE 2: Good picture, eh?

VOICE 1: Good? It's as sensational as its new star. It's got Paul Lukas and David Niven and Romney Brent.... and what a story! I tell you.....

VOICE 2: Tell me where it is.

VOICE 1: Now playing at the EROS THEATRE.

VOICE 2: I'm on my way.

Daily: 3-30 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EROS

SPEED-UP OF GOODS TRAFFIC

B. B. & C. I. Scheme For Accelerated Service

The Publicity Officer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway writes:—

After careful preliminary investigations, the B. B. & C. I. Railway have entirely re-organised their system of dealing with goods consignments in less than wagon loads in order to provide an accelerated service. Briefly the old system was to load up such consignments in Transhipment Road Vans, which were placed on the transhipment platform line at Transhipment stations such as Bulsar, Baroda, Ajmer etc., where the traffic was re-packed and sent forward to destination. The delays which took place at these Transhipment stations resulted in the transit time of small consignments largely exceeding that of full wagon loads, and all efforts to quicken up the movement of these small consignments so as to get them to destination in the same time as full wagon loads having proved abortive, the old system has now been entirely abandoned.

Under the new system, packages are loaded in sectional vans, instead of in Transhipment vans, these sectional vans are attached to a van goods train, which runs throughout the day and night and is accompanied by travelling clerks and hamals, who carry out on the train, the sorting and re-packing work formerly done at the transhipment stations, thus eliminating entirely the delays which previously occurred through placing the vans in the transhipment sheds.

The results of this complete reorganisation have been remarkable. In the case of small consignments travelling a short distance, there has been a saving of 24 hours, while in the case of the longer distance traffic the saving in time has been proportionately higher because several intermediate transhipments have been eliminated.

For example consignments are reaching Beawar from Ahmedabad in two days instead of six and the transit time of consignments moving between Delhi and Indore has been reduced to six days Goods consigned in Bombay are being given next day delivery as far as Sachin, second day delivery from Surat to Anand and third day delivery from Anand to Ahmedabad.

Merchants all over this Railway have expressed their appreciation of the speeding up of traffic so far effected, and still greater improvements are anticipated. In the introduction of a complete reorganisation of this nature on a railway system nearly 4000 miles in length, it is natural that numerous difficulties and obstacles arose, and it is satisfactory to note that these have been satisfactorily solved through the energies of the officers specially deputed for this purpose.

PALGHAR CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

A largely attended conference of the Co-operative Societies in Thana District, Western Talukas, was held on Friday last at Palghar, under the chairmanship of Mr. D. W. Raut, M.L.A., Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.

The Chairman advised the delegates to follow the true principles of co-operation, to practise thrift and avoid all wasteful expenditure on ceremonials, etc. He also asked them to strengthen their organisation and to place their difficulties fearlessly before the authorities.

The Conference was also addressed by Mr. Sakharam Patil, a leading cultivator of the district.

The Conference passed resolutions asking for a Land Mortgage Bank in the district and making some helpful suggestions for reducing the debts of members of Co-operative Societies and improving the working of the latter.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY INTO DEATH OF SJT. B. SINGH.

Mr. B. Nigam, while opening the proceedings of the meeting to demand an independent enquiry into the circumstances that led to the death of Bachai Singh, and also the demand for an unqualified apology from the City Coroner for his remarks to the Hindi-speaking citizens of Bombay, held under the auspices of the All-Bombay Hindi-Bhashi Parishad, on Sunday morning, in the hall premises of the K. B. Reading room, at Fergusson Road, Worli.

The proceedings were short as the meeting ultimately adjourned owing to the sad news broken to those present, that the father of Sjt. Umashanker Dixit had expired that very morning. Resolution condoling the sad demise and sympathising with the bereaved family of Dixitji was passed.

The adjourned meeting will be called at a central place in due course.

During the month of April: 1938 sales of Post Office Cash Certificates amounted to approximately Rs. 1,07 11,000 against Rs. 1,02,53,000 in April 1937 and Rs. 1,42,29,000 in April 1936.

PANDIT RAMA SWARUP DIXIT DEAD

Mr. Umashankar Dixit, the well-known Bombay Congress worker and Pandit Shivshankar Dixit, his brother, left for Cawnpore on Sunday on receipt of a telegram conveying the sad news of the sudden death of their father, Pandit Rama Swarap Dixit.

The late Pandit Rama Swarup Dixit was a well-known social reformer and political worker of Cawnpore. Even at the old age of 60 years he never ceased from active work and was imprisoned during the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930.

Old age and shattered health brought physical weakness and he came down to Bombay where he was under treatment. He returned to Cawnpore restored to normal health about a month back. His death was least expected and the sad news came as a shock to the Dixit Brothers and their numerous friends.

Postal Notice

With effect from 4th June, 1938 the Karachi-Colombo service will operate as a temporary measure via Poona, instead of via Bombay, according to the following timetable. The last South-bound flight via Bombay will be on Wednesday (1st June), and the last North-bound flight will be on Friday (3rd June):—

SOUTH-BOUND.

	Hrs.				
Karachi	dep:	6-30	Mon.	Wed.	Sat. Sun.
Bhuj	arr:	8-10	„	„	„ „
Bhuj	dep:	8-40	„	„	„ „
Ahmedabad	arr:	10-15	„	„	„ „
Ahmedabad	dep:	10-45	„	„	„ „
Poona	arr:	13-50	„	„	„ „
Poona	dep:	14-20	„	„	„ „
Hyderabad	arr:	17-10	„	„	„ „
Hyderabad	dep:	6-30	Tue.	Thr.	Sun. Mon.
Madras	arr:	9-20	„	„	„ „
Madras	dep:	10-00	„	„	„ „
Trichinopoly	arr:	11-30	„	„	„ „
Trichinopoly	dep:	12-00	„	„	„ „
Colombo	arr:	14-30	„	„	„ „

NORTH-BOUND.

	Hrs.				
Colombo	dep:	9-00	Mon.	Tue.	Thr. Sat.
Trichinopoly	arr:	11-30	„	„	„ „
Trichinopoly	dep:	12-00	„	„	„ „
Madras	arr:	13-30	„	„	„ „
Madras	dep:	14-00	„	„	„ „
Hyderabad	arr:	16-50	„	„	„ „
Hyderabad	dep:	6-30	Tue.	Wed.	Fri. Sun.
Poona	arr:	9-10	„	„	„ „
Poona	dep:	9-40	„	„	„ „
Ahmedabad	arr:	12-45	„	„	„ „
Ahmedabad	dep:	13-15	„	„	„ „
Bhuj	arr:	14-50	„	„	„ „
Bhuj	dep:	15-20	„	„	„ „
Karachi	arr:	17-00	„	„	„ „

The halt of the 'planes at Bhuj will remain in force till about the end of June 1938. Afterwards the south-bound 'planes will arrive Poona and Hyderabad Deccan half an hour earlier and so also the south-bound 'planes will arrive Karachi half an hour earlier.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence at the Town Sub-Offices should be regulated accordingly. No late fee on air mail articles will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

The air mails for the Bombay City received in connection with the south-bound 'planes will arrive in Bombay by rail from Poona on Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays and will be delivered in Bombay by the first morning delivery on the following days whereas those received in connection with the north-bound 'planes will be delivered as shown below:—

Bombay G.P.O.:—6-00 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and 8-00 a.m. on Mondays.

T. S. O's:—1st delivery on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays & Mondays.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed regd. and unregd. mails for Jedda (Hedjaz), per s.s. "Jehangir" via Karachi, will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 1-6-'38, instead of as previously notified.

Superscribed registered and unregistered packet mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all mails for Hongkong and Shanghai per "M. V. Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 & 3-30 p.m. respectively on Monday, the 30th inst.

To Develop Fighting Spirit Is India's Urgent Need

One Gymnast Is Equal To Ten Common Men: Aundh Chief's Call To Women To Take To Physical Exercises

A clarion call to Indians in general, and to the Maharastrians in particular, to improve their physique and develop fighting spirit thereby becoming true descendants of the great Shivaji was made on Sunday evening by Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Raja of Aundh, presiding over the prize distribution ceremony of the Bombay and Suburbs Physical Culture Association.

Members of different associations demonstrated their skill in various exercises at the Congress House compound and the Raja Saheb evinced particular interest in the Suriya Namaskar exercises. He freely moved among the juvenile Suriya Namaskar demonstrators, gave an encouraging nod and an affectionate pat to the successful candidates. To the faulty ones, he gave useful suggestions and tips and they were made to repeat the exercises. The Raja Saheb was all praise for Miss Leela Soman for her clever and artistic sword play. With a left-hand stroke, aimed to a nicety, she sent about a potatoe placed behind her flying about the air in two equal parts.

RAJA SAHEB'S APPEAL

Addressing those present, the Raja Saheb said: "Remember that you are the descendants of the great Shivaji. Forget not that courage and fighting spirit are the cardinal virtues of the great hero". He appealed to the audience to devise ways and means for the improvement of their physique. One gymnast, according to him was equal to 10 common men. Only five associations had associated themselves in the day's programme. He wanted thousands of such associations to spring up in Bombay and suburbs.

APPEAL TO WOMEN

He wanted not only boys but girls also to take exercises. Only strong mothers could bring in strong and healthy children. He, therefore, made a special appeal to the future mothers to develop their physique. Concluding he said with a dramatic gesture of his hands: "Even at this old age I can fight with anybody."

IMPORTANCE OF WRESTLING

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, made out a strong case for wrestling. He was a cent per cent champion of wrestlers. "A man who is not a wrestler between 18 and 25 will not be able to do anything in life," asserted the speaker. Wrestling, he thought would foster a fighting spirit and that was what India now needed most. He asked the audience to think and ponder seriously over the advantages of wrestling, diet and massage and give their considered opinion to the organisers of the ensuing Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference.

Mr. K. S. Mhaskar, President of the Association, gave a detailed account of the activities of the Association and appealed to those present to give their wholehearted co-operation to the organisers of the Physical Culture Conference.

Co-Op. Secretaries' Training Class In Gujarat

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Co-operative Institute, Bombay, a Secretaries' Training Class in Gujarati will be held by the end of June or in the first week of July next, if 20 or more students join.

The Class will last for a fortnight and is open to all the members of the Managing Committee of all societies in Bombay and Suburbs and others interested in the Co-operative movement.

There will be one lecture every evening in Gujarati from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. and on Sunday at 9 a.m.

The exact date and place will be informed later. All those who wish to take the advantage of the class are requested to register their names on or before the 10th June, 1938, with the Secretary, Girgaum Co-operative Institute, Bombay, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road or see him personally in the office on working days between 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

INDIA AND FAR-EASTERN COUNTRIES.

To-day, no doubt, our relations with Japan and her people look strange, but it does not mean that we shall ever unite the knot of Oriental Friendship, in which we, including the Chinese, are interwoven with the Japanese, remarked Mr. Nigam, while opening the proceedings of the after-dinner speeches delivered under the auspices of the Indo-Japanese Association, on Saturday night in the hall premises of the Karaporkar Building, off Charni Road.

Mr. V. S. Abhyankar, M.A., B.Sc. observed that deeper contact with the Oriental countries will certainly enhance India's prosperity and raise her value in the eyes of the world.

Mr. B. K. Sharma, the Secretary of the Association, while giving his impressions about Japan touched the current politics of that country. He was sorry to hear about the resignation of Baron Hirota from the Japanese Cabinet and wished that his successor General Ugaki would adopt the same policy of Pan-Asiatic movement as that of his predecessor.

Mr. Shankarlal Shah, stated that more propaganda was necessary for bringing the Oriental countries together. He wished the Indo-Japanese contact every success.

"FOUR GRADATION. STAGES IN EVOLUTION OF CREATION."

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society, at Dady Seth House (3rd Floor), Cowasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla, Advocate, will give a talk on "Four Gradation, Stages in the Evolution of the Creation." All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

ATTACKS ON ISLAM & PROPHET RESENTED

Bombay Conference's Protest: Plea For Mission Society To Preach Islam

In the course of his speech, Al Haj Qassumalli Jairajbhoy, President of the Reception Committee, Anjumane—Tablighul—Islam Conference, said at the Conference, at the special pandal, on Friday night opposite Mahomed Ali Road, Mandvi Post Office, Bombay:—

"It is a matter of regret that the retractors of Islam in general, and the Christian writers in particular, have spared no myth in trying to run it down and bring destruction to it. The attempt is continued even up to this day. Voluminous books against Islam, and the Prophet of Islam are being written. Invidious propaganda against Islam is carried on a large scale. Attacks upon the fair name and fame of the Prophet are being made. Absurd charges are imputed against the sacred personality of the Prophet. To insult Islam and the Prophet a vigorous campaign through Press, pictures and film is maintained. In London itself the British and Foreign Bible Society is established which actively carries on the work of propagating the Bible. It is said, that in spites of the universal economic depression, only last year the Society has sold 1,13,43,948 copies of the Bible and the news will be heard with great surprise that under the management of the Society the Bible has been translated into one thousand languages. Some of these languages were dialects without a script and the Christian missionaries devoted themselves to the study of these languages and acquired them with great pain and they took great trouble to invent a script and taught it so that the people may be able to read the Bible. Then they translated the Bible in these languages and brought it within their reach, thereby inducing them to embrace Christianity.

Concluding the speaker said:—"How forgetful are we of our prime duty? As Muslims it is incumbent upon us to point out the path of Truth. Brethren, we have still time. All is not lost, if only we pay heed to the need of propagating Islam. Do not delay in casting off our gross indifference and carelessness, and gird our loin to spread Islam and carry its message to the entire world. The best way of doing so, in my opinion, is, to organize according to the teaching and guidance of Quoran, a mission Society which may tour from village to village, spread the teaching of Islam, and print and publish in different languages and distribute gratis small tracts so that knowledge about Islam becomes popular. The same method has been employed in European countries and I can say upon the strength of my past experience that we cannot accomplish our object in any other way. If we therefore are sincere and true in our desire to render genuine and solid service to the cause of Islam we must work on these lines. It is our duty to become in lakhs the members of the Anjuman Tablighul Islam."

PATHE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 30, 1938

NO COMPROMISE

Speaking at the annual Bombay Dinner in London on Friday, Lord Zetland thought fit to give what he must have thought to be a necessary warning about the British Government's attitude towards Federation. This was probably in reply to a press statement issued in London only four days before by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. Mr. Desai had stated therein that the recent pronouncements of the Viceroy and other Government officials "led one safely to infer that they had no longer the same certain faith in Federation or its imposition." With regard to the common remark that Parliament would not think of amending the Government of India Act in material particulars, Mr. Desai warned the British Government "against a false sense of security respecting the Indian question." "It would be a grave blunder," he added "to assume that Federation was acceptable to any section in India" Lord Zetland now only repeats the remark that called forth a warning from Mr. Desai. He graciously assures us that both the Viceroy and he himself are "ready at all times to listen to comments on the Federal provisions of the Act, whether by the Princes or by those who speak for British India, but within the framework prescribed by Parliament." He adds, however, that "there is not the least likelihood of His Majesty's Government or of Parliament being willing to consider before even Federation has come into operation any alteration in its structure."

Petty Changes Will Not Do

We do not feel equally sure that Parliament would refuse, in all circumstances, to alter the Act before Federation has come into operation. It has in the past unsettled, or rather compelled to unsettle, many a "settled fact." However, we may assure the Government once again that trivial alterations within the "frame-work" of the Act or even tinkering with the Act itself cannot possibly satisfy any section in India. So far as the Congress is concerned, Mr. Bose in his rejoinder to Lord Zetland, rightly remarks: "Petty changes in the Federal Scheme whether in respect of the composition of the Federal Legislature or in respect of the powers of the Federal Ministry will not serve to mitigate our uncompromising hostility to that scheme. Nothing less than complete transference of power wil satisfy us in any way." Congressmen are not unaware of the difficulties in the way of complete transference of power: but, as the President points out, "never before in British Indian history were circumstances more favourable for wresting powers from unwilling hands." It need not be supposed that Indians will rely mostly on the world situation in achieving their goal. Only, they will not hesitate to make the fullest use of it for their purpose.

A Warning

Lord Zetland seems to think that if only the Princes introduce "an element of popular choice as distinct from pure nomination," Congress may at least so far relent towards the Federal scheme as to work it in the same way as it is working provincial autonomy. He even commends that reform gently to the Princes when he says that the Paramount Power will not "be found standing in the way of any Prince who seeks to temper the rigid autocracy of bygone days with a more liberal system as indeed some at least of the Princes are tending more and more to do to-day." It will, however, be well for Lord Zetland to realise that in the first place the Princes will at best only make a show of introducing the election element, as perhaps the British Government want them to do. This is far from what the Congress wants. Secondly, as Mr. Bhulabhai Desai points out in his public address in London held on Saturday under the auspices of the Indian Swaraj League, Congress objects not only to the nominations by Princes but also to the limited nature of responsibility at the centre. And unless these objections are met to the satisfaction of the Congress, the country will resist the imposition of the Federal scheme in all legitimate and peaceful ways.

A Wrong Lead

We are afraid we cannot compliment the All-India Kisan Sabha upon the resolutions adopted by it at its third annual session which was recently held at Comilla. While we yield to none in our sympathy for the kisans and while we readily admit that the solution of the agrarian problem cannot brook any delay, it is evident that counsels of impatience and extremism are bound to defeat their own ends. Particularly the ill-concealed spirit of antipathy to the Indian National Congress, which is noticeable in the proceedings of the last session is profoundly to be deplored. The condemnation of the efforts being made by the various Congress governments for the settlement of agrarian debts is typical of the attitude of short-sighted hostility adopted by the leaders of the Sabha. The wrong lead given by such resolutions is bound to prove disastrous to the kisan cause. While the emergence of a united kisan movement is to be welcomed, it ought not to be based upon the tenets of class struggle. The economic emancipation of the cultivators is perfectly possible without invoking violence or vendetta, and we would urge the kisan leaders to be more sober and realist in their outlook. That there is plenty of scope for the amelioration of the agriculturists under the present laws and under those that are soon vouchsafed for them by the Congress ministers was admirably stressed by Mr. K. F. Nariman while presiding at the Central Gujerat Kisan Conference. The solicitude of the Congress for the peasantry has been authoritatively declared from a thousand platforms, and there can be no better way of serving the kisans than by co-operating with the Congress.

Karnatak Unification

The unqualified success of the Karnatak Unification Conference held at Dharwar last week shows, if any further proof were at all necessary, that there are no two opinions in the province about the principle of unification or of constituting the Kannada speaking districts in British India into a separate province. Indeed the principle of forming provinces on the linguistic basis has long been accepted by the Congress and resolutions urging its application to Karnatak as far as possible and as early as possible have been accepted by the Bombay Government and the Legislative Assembly, as also by the Madras Government and Legislature. Implementing the resolution is now only a question of time. It will not, we trust, be put off indefinitely. Such public agitation as may be found necessary to persuade the authorities concerned to take action in the matter without any avoidable delay is best carried on by or with the approval of the Congress Committees concerned.

RAYON AND FIBRO

Possibilities In India

(By SARABHAI).
II.

The I. C. C. C. have the precedence of over three years of actual investigation on cotton for Rayons. Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, the then President announced in 1934/35 the commencement of the work by a German-trained Indian nationalist. To my knowledge he has conducted cotton, linters and wastes to the intermediary stage for pulp. For further progress he must have the preparatory equipment of plant. His special study and practical experience had better been harnessed. With his attainments he will be most useful for the selection and testing of the pilot plant and of the foreign expert, if it was found necessary to engage one, to set the wheels moving on right lines.

Plant Purchasing.

The order for the pilot plant may be placed with advantage in the country with devaluating currency as it will be the cheapest market to buy from. The country dependent for its very existence on export trade will, besides, be more amenable to our terms for training the Indian chemist, which is our vital need. That country will be immune from superiority complex. It will put no putative claims of imperial preference and, appreciating our custom, will deal with us on strict business methods. Official ingratiation will not, in that case, be available to spoil fair dealing.

Above all, quickness is the soul of business, or else for advanced foreign manufacturers will preoccupy the arena and claim to share alike all the benefits of State aid to our infant industry under the unwanted Constitution Act of 1935. Courtaulds may sooner rush in. They have sufficient preliminary preparation at Haines Road in the heart of the city.

Preferable Qualities of Rayon.

Viscose and the Acetate both are useful qualities of Rayon. Soda and Acetic Acid and its derivatives are cheaply available. The Tatas are reported to have decided to undertake the manufacture of the former. And the sugar technologist at Cawnpore has succeeded in producing acetic acid at a cheap price of less than annas two per pound from molasses, the other by-product of sugar wasted in India and thrown away, at annas four per Bengal maund to enrich foreign fields and pastures. The two principal components being ready at hand, our benign central Government cannot refuse protection to the industry as they did to Indian glass for want of the essential ingredient, namely, Indian soda.

Industrialist Encouraged.

It is a happy augury for this beginning by the Bombay Government that they have thereby instilled the spirit of hope in the industrialist like the representative of the Millowners' Association. Though there is a shock and surprise in his statement that because there was no data or accurate information regarding Rayon industry industrialists had not so far taken it up, Dr. Hamied of the Legislative Council could have supplied him with sufficient data from the literature available about it. To my knowledge there are books on the subject in the library of the Technological Laboratory at Matunga on the Committee of which he has been holding a seat for so many years. Data and information do not drop down from heaven by divine grace. They have to be collected with effort and procured with price paid for it. The Millowners can scarcely be unaware that Japan purchased patents for their proper value, imported experts and worked up the information so highly paid for and with knowledge thus gained gave the experiments their commercial value before the world was aware of the operations carried on at Ashahi. The fact is that because of the Central Government's apathetic industrial policy, the spirit of enterprise and adventure is damped and benumbed in India's industrialists. But, now that the enthusiasm and active sympathy of the Bombay Government have inspired courage and security, our industrialists will definitely shake off their defeatism, will earnestly co-operate with them and get Rayons rapidly into India particularly since their textiles cannot do without them. Consumers' fancy has been charmed with the variety of the designs, attractive textures and cheap prices.

Moreover, the possibility of working up Rayon from lowest staple cotton and its wastes was suggested to the Doyen of the I. C. C. C. and its present President over a decade ago. Since 1935 the I. C. C. C. has engaged an India expert. Should he not have been set on collecting data and also introduced for further training, under the policy laid down as ear-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6).

MUSSOLINI'S NEW SPOT OF BLACKMAIL

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

Nothing stands still for long in a world where the Dictators are too many by two. The other day, at Genoa, Mussolini, courted simultaneously by Adolf Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain, made a speech of the customary insolence.

The streets were adorned with monuments celebrating the victories of a rejuvenated Fascist Italy. Some told of the achievements of poison gas in Abyssinia while others recorded the triumphs of non-intervention in Spain.

In this atmosphere of glory the Dictator stamped his foot and flung a threat to France. He warned her to expect no early or happy outcome from the negotiations which M. Daladier's Government began in Rome for a pact on the model of Mr. Chamberlain's masterpiece. She can be reconciled to the Roman Empire when she imitates British complacency in Spain, but not before.

At present, as the Duce put it, France and Italy are on opposite sides of the barricades. There has followed the defiant announcement that the Italian Army will continue to back the rebel generals until Spain is won for Fascism.

Why this hectoring tone? The fact is the Spanish Republic has added to its other crimes by refusing to die easily. In Rome and Downing Street the end had been expected some weeks ago. To-day it is realised that the Republic can prolong its resistance for some months at least.

So in Rome the blame is flung on the French. They no longer seriously pretend, since every avenue that leads to Franco's territory is wide open, to keep their frontier closed. They have sent across it food and lorries, and possibly some smuggled small arms.

What is of more consequence they have allowed planes from other countries to pass it. Rome even complains that Russian machines have recently flown by way of Czechoslovakia to Barcelona.

Let us hope this may be true, for my part I do not know. If it is, then the Russians have at last managed to do what the Italians and Germans have done without a pause from the first days of the military rebellion.

New Evidence

This complaint would be indecent, but just intelligible, if Italian aid to Franco had ceased with the Rome Agreement. In fact, as we all know, it was the Italian troops that led the advance to the Mediterranean coast.

Without the lavish Italian and German material that arrived since the Republican victory at Teruel, not a mile of ground could Franco have won.

From Mr. Chamberlain himself in the House of Commons the admission was reluctantly extorted that, contrary to Mussolini's explicit pledge, further Italian material did arrive in Spain after the Roman negotiations had begun.

We now have from the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Times" (May 19), the admission—coming, presumably, as such things usually do, from the Foreign Office—that "both sides are again receiving large quantities of war materials from abroad."

The Foreign Editor of the "News-Chronicle," drawing on the same source, is more explicit. He quotes Whitehall to the effect that "Italy has sent renewed aid to Franco since the Anglo-Italian agreement was signed."

Lord Halifax must know as much as Whitehall. Why, then, in Wednesday's revealing debate in the House of Lords, did he rebuke the Bishop of Durham for doubting Mussolini's word?

Breach With London

In the light of these facts, we can understand Mussolini's action. He threatens France with his severe displeasure if she allows a trickle of war material to cross her frontier for the ill-armed Republic, while he pours in his aid to the already lavishly armed rebels.

On France he would impose scrupulous neutrality, while he continues his invasion openly as a combatant on the other side of the barricade.

This means one of two things and possibly both. It may be an excuse destined to justify some further excesses of non-intervention; Italy may be preparing to send yet more troops, or possibly to use her fleet to starve Barcelona into submission. But it may also be an attempt, true to the familiar technique of Roman diplomacy, to separate London from Paris.

We are now so accustomed to the insolence of the Dictators that behaviour of this kind, unpleasant though it is, strikes us as almost normal.

It is becoming customary for one sufficient reason. The governing class of this country, as Mr. Chamberlain's recent eulogy of the Italian system of Government revealed, is so nearly Fascist at heart that it cannot in any dispute with Fascist Powers be trusted to stand by its friends.

Mussolini dares to address a stronger Power in this style only because he knows that Tory England is with him in his desire to see the Spanish Republic promptly crushed.

France, indeed, is more than a friend. So reticent is our muzzled Press that Englishmen hardly realise what every American knows.

During M. Daladiers' recent visit to London a formal defensive alliance was concluded between Britain and France. There is to be complete unity of command. A French general will be supreme over both armies on land, a British admiral over both fleets at sea, and (rather oddly) a British commander in the air.

Arrangements were also made, to come into force immediately, for a common system to organise for the allies jointly, the purchase and storage in France of such military materials as oil, and of foodstuffs also, for the use of the combined forces.

Isolating Russia

This, in itself, may be wise; but it is interesting to contrast

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 6).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

So Kemal Ataturk has definitely decided to prefer economic relationships with Britain to those with Russia or Germany. Three Anglo-Turkish Agreements have recently been signed according to which Britain has granted credits amounting to 16 million pounds enabling Turkey to purchase from Britain war material, mining machinery, railway and port equipment and so on. That Turkey needs all these latter things is of course, quite clear. That she needs and needs urgently warships and other war material is even more clear in these days of re-armament and in view of her geographical position. She has chosen England to supply her needs. Is she well-advised in her choice? There is no doubt that by this agreement, Ataturk has more or less secured Turkey against the German menace. It is a clever move and its immediate advantages are tremendous. But having placed Turkey under the British "sphere of influence" as it were, the Turkish chief will have to watch his new friend rather carefully for the sake of the ultimate interests of the country.

THE EAGLE COOS

While charges and countercharges of "frontier violations" continue to be hurled between Berlin and Prague, Germany semiofficially denies having ever moved any extra troops towards the Czech Frontier. It may be that troops having formerly been so moved have now been quietly withdrawn. But what is practically clear is that the Nazis have definitely assumed a chastened mood. It is, of course, not safe to presume a genuine change in their attitude. Indeed it would be positively unsafe. The present attitude, as we have said before, is due to Great Britain's intervention. Thanks to Mr. Chamberlain's "realism", the Germans probably feel that they can rely on his unreliability. This explains the curiously soft and pacifist cooing of General Goering's own paper in praise of Mr. Chamberlain. And this cooing, moreover, is being done with a remarkable vengeance! It points to a grave danger: the probability of Britain deserting France and Czecho-Slovakia "realistically." That is to say, Britain will try to help Germany to realise peacefully those aggressive ambitions which she wanted to win by force.

A GRAVER MENACE

If Europe has, for the time being escaped the menace of war, Czecho-Slovakia and France are threatened now with the menace of British realistic diplomacy. And this menace is not confined to one particular country. Britain, as Mr. Brailsford points out, will seek to betray democracy in the interests of International Fascism. In this connection the following extract from an article, written soon after the League Council, by Madame Tabouis, the famous French journalist, is still full of grave interest:—

"Soon after the Eucharistic Congress in Budapest and the Czech municipal elections in middle of June, it is believed at the French Foreign Office. Henlein will try to proclaim the autonomy of the Sudeten Germans. German troops will be massed on the frontiers as was done in the case of Austria. The menace of a European war will by then have been engineered into a big bogey by Berlin and Rome. Then M. Benes will have to make his decision. This general disorder could be appeased if it were felt that France, Britain and Russia had the upper hand in European affairs."

But this is exactly what Mr. Chamberlain, to the great joy and approval of the Rome-Berlin Axis, is not going to do.

A LUCKY DEFEAT

Within a few months of the election of the present Dail Mr. de Valera has dissolved it and a fresh election has been ordered for June 17. The dissolution is reported to have followed a Government defeat on Wednesday. The opposition could not have chosen a better time from the point of view of Mr. de Valera. They have played voluntarily into his hands. The Government being in a minority of two as against the other parties, the Irish must naturally have felt in a perpetually uncomfortable position of suspense. To-day he has been given the opportunity of changing that position. And it is the best opportunity. He is fresh from his triumph in London, a triumph which has taken the wind out of the opposition of Mr. Cosgrave and his party. The London Agreement is an asset both economic and political and one cannot foresee any possibility of Mr. de Valera not winning an absolute majority. Mr. de Valera is lucky. But he is eminently entitled to his good luck as against Mr. Cosgrave.

FUTILE CONTROVERSY

Few outside the Madras presidency can understand and fewer still can appreciate the threats of Satyagraha, hunger-strike and what not, which are being indulged in certain quarters as a protest against the introduction of Hindustani in some schools. The fear that the study of Hindustani would in a mysterious way bring in the ruination of the vernaculars is fantastic and farcical in the extreme. If the languages in the South of India have thrived in spite of the domination of English during the last century, there is no reason why popularising a working knowledge of what is, after all, the "lingua franca" of India should in any way retard their growth. We are glad to note, therefore, that efforts are being made to stop the very deplorable agitation and that the interview which Dr. P. V. Naidu had with the Madras Premier will go a long way in pouring oil over troubled waters. The earlier the futile controversy is settled, the better will it be.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

PATNA: May 28.

An ingenious method, namely, hurling of owls, was adopted by some Muslim League workers as a demonstration against the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference, held at Chapra. Black flags were shown and hostile pamphlets were also distributed.

—News Item.

* * *

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Leader of the unofficial Indian delegation to the Indo-British Trade Conferences, complains that Sir Abdullah Haroon has broken an important convention by issuing his recent statement.

He has done nothing of the kind. He has just honoured his own personal principles.

* * *

At the Bombay Dinner in London—yes, Englishmen at home, who are, or were, connected imperially—economically plus I.C.S.-ly—with the Bombay or Bengal Presidencies respectively, gather together once every year to toast their Presidencies and speak "shop," as it were.

And they do so in a gastronomical setting than which there can be nothing more appropriate.

* * *

So, as we were saying, at the Bombay Dinner the President—yes, quite right, Sir Robert Bell, ex-Indian Civil Service and present British Insurance Service,—declared that "the new Constitution had been introduced in Bombay not only without those conditions essential to peace and prosperity, but, on the whole in good temper."

Hear, hear. But this expression of relief almost sounds like a personal apology not only retrospective, but also prospective.

* * *

PREPARING THE GROUND"

"The deepest and most lasting impression" made on Sir Robert Bell "after he had spent half a life-time in the Presidency was the widespread and deep-rooted feeling of friendliness which is a great asset in public life."

Ain't he clever?

And they talk of the hypocrisy of the wily Oriental!

* * *

At the Calcutta Dinner, the principal guest was, naturally, Sir John Anderson, who having talked inevitably of peace in Bengal, referred modestly to his new position and said that "confronted as a member of Parliament with public problems in this country, his eyes sometimes turned wistfully to Bengal."

* * *

He should be allowed to start detention camps for British and foreign Nazis and Fascists in Britain—sorry, very sorry, we mean, for Pacifists, Socialists, Communists and so on.

Sir John went on to express his pleasure that Provincial Autonomy had been launched "under favourable auspices in Bengal, which was no longer a bankrupt province."

Y—y—yes, it may, perhaps, be no more so financially.

* * *

By the way, you will be interested to know that since his retirement, Sir John Anderson, M.P., has honoured the following very significant posts with his distinguished patronage: (1) Director of the Midland Bank; (2) Director of Vickers', the famous (?) armament firm and (3) Director of an equally famous concern the Imperial Chemical Industries.

* * *

Chief guest at the Bombay Dinner? Didn't we tell you?

So sorry, it was, we mean, he was the Marquess of Zetland who, hitherto the inevitable star turn at the other entertainment, the "Calcutta Dinner" was, we learn, "saving himself" this time for appearing at the Bombay one. And right sensationally did he appear.

* * *

He "put in a word of caution warning all and sundry that there was "not the least likelihood of His Majesty's Government or of Parliament being willing to consider before even the Federation has come into operation, any alteration in its structure."

Well, well, well, we only hope his Lordship is quite serious and sticks to his word of caution.

You see we have a terrible fear lest it may all turn out to be a case of his Lordship having protested too much on the eve of another Imperialist Diplomatic move—N.T.P., of course,—which here means provided the international temperature and pressure remain normally abnormal.

Jamaica's Appalling Condition

No Freedom For White-Skinned Labour, Till Black Is Branded

Glasgow Exhibition Represents Glorious Contributions To Empire-Wide Peace, While Jamaica Is Bayoneted

In Jamaica, according to official reports, the following condition exists, writes "The Tribune" in Mail Week:—

BIRTH-RATE: 32 per 1,000 (71.6 being not legitimate).

DEATH-RATE: 17 per 1,000 (30 per cent of all deaths are infants).

INFANT MORTALITY: 130 per 1,000 (under one year of age); 183 per 1,000 (under five years of age).

NUTRITION: 44 per cent. of school children under-nourished.

WAGES: Government pays 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. per day. For labourers, private employers pay 2s. 3d. per day; Sugar workers get 1s. 8d. per day.

The Tribune.

On the eve of the opening of the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow, which Lord Elgin, the President, informed the King and Queen represented a glorious contribution to the peace and prosperity of the peoples of the Empire the Jamaica police were firing upon and bayoneting nattve worker.

Four workers were killed. One of them, an old Negro woman, was baynoted to death when the police came in conflict with a demonstration of natives at Frome, an agricultural community in the County of Westmorland, on Monday, Mav 2.

Several scores were wounded. Over a hundred have been arrrested. A wave of repression is sweeping the island.

These tragic events mark the culmination of the strike declared by plantation labourers employed by the West Indies Sugar Company, owned by Messrs. Tate and Lyle Limited.

For months the agricultural workers of Trelawney were demanding an increase of wages to meet the rise in the cost of living Last January 1,500 labourers refused to harvest the canes for the wages offered: 1s. 6d. a day for men and 1s. for women.

Unorganised and without experienced Trade Union leaders to negotiate with the employers, 600 labourers driven to despair by nunger marched to the office of Mr. Lindo, the European manager of the sugar factory. The men were accompanied by their wives and ragged children.

Their spokesman demanded 3s. 6d. for field labourers and 4s. for skilled artisans such as carpenters and mechanics employed in the factory.

Although the Company has been making tremendous profits in recent years, the manager refused the demands of the men, offering a flat rate of 2s for unskilled and 3s. 6d. for skilled labour.

HOT TEMPERS.

Those who refused to accept these terms were ordered off the Company's property. This led to argument. Tempers grew hot. The manager drew his revolver A few men armed with sticks rushed the office and beat up the whites.

The manager telephoned for aid and soon a battalion of armed police arrived on the scene. The officer in charge ordered the demonstrators to disperse and fired a few blank shots over their heads as a warning to them. Just then, somebody threw a stone and the police retaliated by firing live bullets into the crowd which by that time numbered over a thousand, including women and children.

Several dropped dead. Others were badly wounded. Pandemonium broke out. Canes were fired. The manager and his staff who had fled were rescued by the police and brought to Kingston, the capital, in disguise.

And Mr. Ormesby-Gore now Lord Harlech, waits for a report on labour conditions by two Commissions recently appointed by the Governor.

Bad as are conditions in Trinidad, in Jamaica they are even worse, for unlike Trinidad with its petroleum and asphalt to supplement agriculture, Jamaica is entirely agrarian.

The island's economy is absolutely dependent on the export of bananas, coffee, ground nuts, sugar and its by-product rum pineapples and other tropical fruits.

Furthermore, there is a population problem In proportion to its size—4,450 square miles—Jamaica is more thickly peopled than many European countries now demanding colonial expansion. It has a population of 1,138,558, about 220 to the square mile. In England, it is worth nothing, the population density is 269 to the square mile.

The majority of the inhabitants are Negroes, the descendants of slaves brought from Africa. There is also a large coloured or half-caste population, which constitutes the middle class. The whites numbering about 20,000 are the real masters of the colony.

INCREASED WAGE!!

About 140,000 acres of land divided into lots of five acres and under, is under peasant cultivation, chiefly for bananas; but large scale agriculture is still the predominant form of cultivation.

Of the 837,000 acres still in the hands of big proprietors, 40,091 acres represent sugarcane, 6,265 coffee; 40,074 cocoanuts; 72,909 bananas; 17,774 groundnts: 964 cocoa; 2,008 sisal. The balance reprensents fruit and other miscellaneous crops.

The hunger for land is so great, or at least, the demand is so keen that in recent years rents have risen from 20s. per year an acre to 34s.

Speaking broadly, the peasant clamour for land has to meet the obstruction of employers who fear labour shortage and a demand for higher wages.

Amazing High Death Rate.

Thus the great mass of natives remain either without any land of their own or else are small holders with such poor outputs that they, too, must sell their labour power at any cost.

Hence the migration of the poor from the rural districts to the towns.

There they live, penned together like cattle, in stinking slums. Worst of all is Kingston, capital of Jamaica. There the poor live in hovels which will be blown to pieces by the next hurricane.

In the country districts housing conditions are no better. "Many of the rural home still consist of one room only with inadequate ventilation," says the report of the Hookworm Commission which went to Jamaica.

And the alternatives on many estates are the so-called homes for the residential labourers, all too similar to the barrack system of slave days.

Appallingly low wages, high rents, malnutrition and miserable housing conditions are undermining the power of resistance of the natives against the attacks of tropical diseases. Hence the amazingly high death rate.

'King Of Jamaica.'

Even the most primitive public hygienic institutions are lacking. Sewage disposal by water is only to be found in the most favoured residential areas.

Even the meagre official Annual Report of Jamaica contains many appalling facts. The Schools' Medical Officer reports that out of every 100 children examined 44 are absolutely undernourished.

In the rural parishes as many as 96 out of 100 school children are affected by hook worm, that deadly disease of diet. And in the report one is bluntly told that out of every 1,000 who die 301 are infants under the age of two.

For more than 280 years the West Indies have been British Crown Colonies. Each of the Islands has a governor who rules like a king. The "King" of Jamaica since 1934 has been Sir Edward Denham, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., K.B.E. Knight of Grace, Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

As Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica he draws an income of £5,500 a year. He governs with the aid of a Privy Council and a Legislative Council out of whose thirty mmbers only fourteen are elected. the others being nominated.

Under seven per cent. of the population has the vote, 66,000 out of 1,138,558 last year. The Assembly, in fact, is a club of the possessing classes.

An elected member must have an income of £200 per annum which is the lowest in the West Indies. In Trinidad the requirement is £400 per annum. The result is that the masses of the people who hardly earn more than 2s. a day have no constitutional means of voicing their grievances. They are the "lesser breeds without the law."

"We have spoken in a peaceful way; the Government has apparently deafened its ears; but sometimes the deaf can be made to hear," recently declared the local Labour leader in a statement in the British Press.

"Fifty thousand childrer,"said a Jamaican writer in the "Manchester Guardian" last month "are roaming the country parts, not being able to go to school, chiefly because of lack of food and clothing.

Things have gone so bad that a short time ago hundreds of ragged men, women and children marched to the doors of the prison in Kingston, pleading for admittance, so that they might get food.....

There are at least 75,000 unemployed and the majority of those who are employed are very little better off for they work on empty stomach."

According to the latest official report on the economic and social conditions issued by the Government of Jamaica in 1936, we read that "during 1935 a four-pound loaf of bread cost 1s. 4d. and a labourer's pay therefore, provided he worked six days in a week, was equal to fifteen loves in Government employ and thirteen in private."

Living In Lovatories.

And the peasants are equally affected. The small banana growers are completely at the mercy of the foreign monopoly capitalists.

The United Fruit Company of America and the Standard Fruit & Steamship Company control the export market and dictate the price of bananas.

They work closely in touch with the big planters who are organised in the Jamaica Banana Producers Association, which is subsidised by the Government.

"Tell England the conditions on this Island are dreadful. In Trelawney there are workers earinng only 9d. a day. Here in Kingston there are slums which make the city an appalling refuse heap.

In my own district the workers are forced to live in kitchens and lavatories. They have abandoned them now to live in the open air.'"

The workers of Britain must not allow this pathetic appeal of the strikers' leader which epitomises the abject poverty and social degradation of the toiling masses of Jamaica to go unanswered.

For let it never be forgotten that "Labour in the white skin can never free itself while labour in the black is branded."

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALES-MANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A.I.S.M.A.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A.C.I.I.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.C.C.S.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C. and D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A.A.I.A.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

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DAVIS CUP

BRUSSELS, May 29.

In the quarter final of the European Zone of Davis Cup, France eliminated Italy, by three matches to nil.

La Croix beat Sawhney 6—4, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3. Excellent tennis was witnessed in this match, futures of Sawhney's play being short, slow, crossing, killing shots at the net downline strokes and spinning balls. Andre La Croix was the espeedier and taller, and drove hard from reach. He won three love games to the Indian's one. Positioning of both was good. Sawhney was unlucky to lose the last game after being six times to the match point.—Reuter.

WARRANTS FOR ARREST

NEW YORK, May 29.

Mr. Lamar Hardy, prosecutor in the spy inquiry, revealed that warrants have been issued to arrest Griebi and Gudenberg, who had escaped as a stowaway aboard the liner "Hamburg" yesterday. Both are charged with violating the World War Espionage Statute, under which convicted spies are liable to 20 years' imprisonment in peace time.—Reuter.

Now That He Is Reinstated!

Thakore Of Vala Launches Campaign Against People's Rights

BOMBAY, May 28.

In the course of a communication to the Press, Mr. Balwantrai Mehta, General Secretary of the All-India States' People's Conference, says:

The State of Vala is a small estate in the Western India States Agency. It is a fourth-class State. The Chief exercises the Civil jurisdiction, limited to suits of the value of Rs. 20,000. On the criminal side, he can sentence the offenders upto seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10,000.

The State has an area of 190 square miles, a population of 14,000 souls under its jurisdiction and a revenue of Rs. 1,99,000.

The Thakore of Vala was deprived of his powers for the last many years by the Agency authorities, owing to his misrule. Recently he has been allowed to reassume the charge of the State.

Popular discontent is increasing in the State. The Thakore, it seems, has decided to meet the popular wrath by depriving the public of their fundamental right of free speech. Notifications have been issued, aiming a deadly blow at the primary rights of citizenship, till recently enjoyed by the people of Vala.

The town of Vala, it might be incidentally mentioned, is situated on the ancient site of the famous Vallabhipur, mentioned by the Chinese traveller, Hein-en-Tsang.—United Press.

WARDHA SCHEME TO BE DISCUSSED

Dharwar Conference Of Educationists

The following circular has been issued by the Chairman, School Board, L. A. Municipality, Dharwar, to the educational workers in Karnatak:—

"Mr. Aryanayakam, Secretary, All-India Education Board, Wardha, has been invited to perform the opening ceremony of the new Primary School building of the Dharwar Municipal School Board. Mr. Aryanayakam has agreed to go over to Dharwar in the first week of June next.

I propose to arrange a conference of workers in the field of education in Karnatak at the time of his visit. Mr. Aryanayakam is one of the principal exponents of the famous Wardha Scheme of Education, which is under the consideration of the Congress Governments of seven Provinces The subject for discussion in the Conference will be: 'Wardha Scheme of Education.' We can have a free exchange of views and ideas regarding the 'pros and cons' of the scheme.

"I earnestly request you to attend the Conference. I shall be much obliged, if you will kindly inform me, by return of post, about your coming here to participate in the discussion. The Conference will be held on 4th June 1938 from 10-30 a.m. onwards."

School For Training Of Teachers Will Be Opened On July 15

PATNA, May 28.

"United Press" understands that a school for training 60 teachers in education on the lines of the Wardha Scheme of Education, will be opened on July 15th next by the Government of Bihar. The course will extend to six months.

It is further learnt that in the beginning of 1939, sixteen schools —with at least one in each district will be opened, and, if the experiment succeeds, an extension will be made in this direction.—United Press.

Patna To Start School To Train 60 Teachers

PATNA, May 29.

It is understood that a school for imparting training to 60 teachers in accordance with the principle of the Wardha Scheme will be started shortly. After a training for six months, it is understood, an experimental school will be opened in every district. If, however, arrangement for the training is made at Wardha the school will not be opened here.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD 'VARSITY JUBILEE FUND

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government have given a donation of B. G. Rs. 25,000 towards the Jubilee Fund of the Allahabad University. The Executive Council of the University has resolved to call a wing of the proposed Women's Hostel, for which the donation was given, after His Exalted Highness' name.

Delhi Wins Shield

Commendable Efforts To Combat Tuberculosis Recognised

NEW DELHI, May 28

The King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund annually awards the Hassan Masud Suhrawardy Memorial Anti-Tuberculosis Challenge Shield to the Municipal Corporation, Council or Committee or any other organisation (approved of by the Central Fund Committee) doing anti-tuberculosis work in British India or in Indian State.

There were nine entries this year, from Ahmedabad, Bareilly, Bengal, Bombay, Delhi (2), Mysore, Sholapur and Surat.

The Fund Committee, at its last meeting, awarded the shield to the Delhi Municipality for its commendable anti-tuberculosis efforts in 1937.

The Delhi Municipality organised anti-tuberculosis campaign through the Public Health Department and through special tuberculosis institutions. It maintains a tuberculosis clinic and 92 beds in the Silver Jubilee Hospital, and helps the Ramakrishna Mission Tuberculosis Clinic with a donation. The work was started in 1936 and in a short period it has made good progress. The total scheme costs the Municipality Rs. 95,000 a year.

The anti-tuberculosis activities are many-sided and are well co-ordinated through the Public Health Department, which is in charge of the educative part of the work, wherefrom education and propaganda in the homes of tuberculosis patients are carried out through the health visitors.

The work of the Anti-Tuberculosis Sub-Committee of the Local Red Cross in the field of education, health visiting and tracing of contacts, with the help of twenty voluntary doctors, is commendable part of the joint effort from the Clinic for a co-ordinated preventive work.

The housing scheme in Delhi, under the Municipality and the Improvement Trust, whereby some slums have been cleared, insanitary "Bustees" removed and arrangements made for housing poor people in new areas, are bound to have a permanent effect in the anti-tuberculosis movement in this City. —United Press.

"ENCROACHMENT ON HINDU RIGHTS"

Mr. V. D. Sawarkar Against "Wooing Of Muslims"

NASIK, May 29.

"The Indian National Congress owes its present privileged position to the sacrifices made by the Hindus in past years for the establishment of Swaraj for equal good of all communities and not for giving Muslims special privileges out of proportion to their numerical strength. The Hindus are not indebted to any community for their present majority position from which they derive the right to dictate to other communities and of not being dictated to. I urge Congress leaders to postpone unity overtures for years when the Muslims themselves will crave for them instead of the Congress having to put up with the present humiliating situation which is disastrous for the Hindus", declared Mr. V. D. Sawarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, addressing a large public meeting held on the river bank to-night.

The meeting was attended by several thousand persons. Mr. Sawarkar added that Congress leaders should not forget that the Muslims' attitude of hunting with the hare and running with the hounds was witnessed during and after the Khilafat agitation.

ENCROACHMENT ON HINDU RIGHTS.

The true meaning of Swaraj was undiluted independence, giving equal rights to all communities without dictation from anybody. The Hindu Mahasabha did not demand special rights for Hindus. Wooing the Muslims meant an encroachment on Hindu rights. He was surprised to find Congress stalwarts fighting shy of dealing with the Muslims in the same way as that employed in dealing with the British. He did not understand why people talking of safeguarding Hinduism should be chastised, and concluded by saying that India would remain for ever Hindustan the land of Hindus, and never would be pakastan.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

serve the little ones is a privilege and responsibility and we are confident that our labours will go some way to serve the needs of Society," he added.

After dilating on the needs and requirements of the institution, mentioning, for example, a building of their own, the secretary appealed for public support and encouragement.

The Glory That Was Greater India

(By Ranga Rao Nippani)

It is a matter of regret that though the Greater India Society was founded years ago and even in spite of the best efforts of savants and indologists working in this field, yet historians in India, have not given adequate representation of this aspect of the subject in history books on India. Further the few books that are published by the Greater India Society are too scholarly for the layman to understand. It is my earnest desire to create a keen interest in the minds of historians in the necessity for the inclusion of the subject, through the medium of these cursory articles, on the "Glory that was Greater India" and to remind us of all those unknown heroes, who went to eternal rest in the bosom of the sea, in their zeal to carry the message of Hinduism, the Indian Merchant and Sailor, the Bhikku and the Brahmin that went to Indonesia in the twilight of recorded history founding colonies of imperishable glory, whose deeds remain unsung, whose sepulchere bears no epitah.

Defective History Books

Take any history book on India generally used in institutions all over the country and glance through the first few pages, what do you find? You are told that the Aryans entered India through the North-Western passes and settled in the Punjab and slowly spread all over India. Then a brief account of their culture their religion and the monumental epics, which they produced are given. But did the Aryans really rest content after establishing their power in India? Or did they go out still farther into unknown lands in South-Eastern Asia? Or towards the North? Or towards the West? Did the insurmountable barriers, the Himalayas in the North, the Arkans in the East and the limitless expanse of the sea in the South, did these obstacles really check the progress of Aryan expansion? If one should put a plain question of this type and then try to find a solution in the present day history books, he is bound to be disappointed. Our history books keep discreetly silent over this aspect of this subject. It keeps mum. The reason is not far to seek. Historians have miserably failed to incorporate this aspect evidently for want of material and probably under the impression that India being geographically an isolated unit, its history should cease with its boundary lines. This method of treatment of history on a water-tight compartment basis without a wider outlook has made matters worse.

Aryan Colonization

It goes to the credit of French scholars and Dutch savants who have ceaselessly toiled for years to bring to light the forgotten and closed chapters of Indonesian history. We have very few books in English and hence the natural antipathy that one finds in India to-day regarding this subject. A careful perusal will reveal that the Aryans did cross these natural barriers and sallied forth into the thick dark denizens of Siam Combodia, and Indo-China and colonized those lands and lived there for centuries. So this wave swept before its sweep all lesser cultures which merged into one and spread all over islands of Indonesia.

Effect Of Isolation

No doubt India looks for all geographical purposes a separate entity. But this isolation has helped her to a certain extent to develop her culture splendidly. She has always moved with the times, and the vanished colonies of Greater India bear the impress of this culture even to-day, in every aspect of its life.

(To Be Continued.)

SOCIETY'S NEGLECT OF HELPLESS INFANTS

Sardar Praises Work Of Hindu Foundling Home

The romantic inception and development of the Hindu Foundling Home where 42 cradle-infants were at present nursed and reared up was described by Dr. A. P. Naik, Joint Secretary of the institution, in the course of its second anniversary celebration at its premises B. I. T. Blocks, King5s Circle, Matunga, on Sunday evening.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who presided over the celebrations referred to the rtmarkable improvement and ramifications of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh's activities. Like many great institutions which had humble beginnings, the idea of founding Hindu Deen Daya Sangh whose offshoot the Home was, was first hit upon by three humble citizens.

The Sardar regretted that the people of this country seldom took care and much less bestowed love on the helpless infants, but it was curious to note that they loved and admired and brought up with great care and caution a good many dogs and birds. It was not his intention to show that care and love should not be bestowed on those creatures, but is was necessary to point out that it was but meet and proper to show a humanly attitude to the unfortunate and helpless infants.

BREAK OFF AGE-LONG TRADITIONS.

In Hindu society such a thing was common, and it was urgent to remedy such a state of affairs. It was, however, true that improvement of society and breaking off of its age-long mundane traditions and customs would necessarily take a long time, under present circumstances.

He hoped that the society would get the support and the sympathy it deserved so richly.

Mrs. Jaishri Raiji observed that the prevailing practice of child-marriages and non-recognition of widow marriages by Hindu society were mainly responsible for such a state of affairs. She thought that the nursing and the bringing up of the unfortunate infants should be the primary consideration of society which, she hoped, would address itself to that important task in a prompt and generous manner.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B P.C.C., hoped that if the Congress would capture the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the coming elections, it would see that such societies would be given immediate and necessary support and encouragement.

Mr. Dharmanand Kosambi and Prof. V. G. Rao also addressed the gathering.

ACTIVITIES OF H. F. HOME.

Dr. Naik in the course of his review of the Home's activities stated:

"The Foundling Home is an offshoot of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh. It is fourteen years since the Sangh was started by a few members of the subordinate administrative staff of the J. J. Hospital, at a time when the sense of social service had not developed to the extent it has to-day. You will admit that in spite of the noble services rendered by all concerned in a Hospital, it would be the last place one would like to be unless he or she is forced to be there. In any case, members of a Hospital staff have no choice left to them. Having been continued witnesses to heart-rending scenes a sense of social service was aroused amongst a few members of the staff of the J. J. Hospital. One of them was a clerk, who now happens to be one of the Joint Secretaries of the Sangh, the second a compounder and the third a peon. One fine morning they assembled themselves in the temple in the compound of the J. J. Hospital and after due deliberation decided to organize an institution with the object of rendering relief to the members of the Hindu community who may be in distrees. The beginning was a very small one.

Continuing he said: "Regardless of the financial stringency and also to some extent the apathy of the community towards this important problem, the Sangh resolved to start a Home for Foundlings, the first of its institution of the kind for the Hindu Community, at any rate, in this City."

The start was made in May 1936 with 3 cradles. Now provisions had been made for 42 infants.

The job we have undertaken is very difficult one. To handle these infants who are brought to us practically immediately after their birth is not very easy. Every child needs attention every minute of its waking hours by ayahs, nurses and medical men. They have to be fed artificially due to their being deprived of that divine gift of mother's milk, they have to be clothed, washed, and attended to. Even with the free medical aid available, the maintenance of each child costs us as much as Rs. 20/- a month. Difficulties notwithstanding, we are inspired by our full faith that to save and

(Continued in Col 5)

National Independence Through Non-Violence

Profulla Ghosh's Call To Carry Message Of Congress To India's Masses

RAGHUNATHPUR (Manbhum): May 28.

"TOWARDS THE END OF 1920 UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MAHATMA GANDHI, CONGRESS DECIDED TO ATTAIN SWARAJ THROUGH NON-VIOLENT NON-CO-OPERATION. AS A RESULT OF THE CONGRESS ACTIVITIES BEING CONTROLLED AND GUIDED ACCORDING TO THAT IDEAL A REVOLUTIONARY MENTALITY WAS CREATED THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE COUNTRY. DURING THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS THROUGH TURNS OF EVENTS THAT MENTALITY IS DAILY GAINING GROUND. I HAVE NO DOUBT IN MY MIND THAT THE LOGICAL END OF THIS IS THE ATTAINMENT OF INDIA'S FREEDOM."

Thus declared Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh presiding over the Manbhum Political Conference to-day.

Dr. Ghosh continued:—

Congress wants Independence through Non-Violence. Real independence is attainable through non-violence and not through violence. A strong but small section of the people of a country can, after attaining independence through violence, tyrannise over the vast majority. That cannot be called independence. But without the combined strength of the people in general, independence cannot be attained through non-violence. Therefore, there is no room for domination by a small minority in such independence. Hindus and Mussalmans, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins, the learned and the illiterate, a manual worker or one living on intellect will equally enjoy such independence. It is neither a capitalist Raj, nor Mazdoor-Kisan Raj—it is the Raj of all Indians. What to speak of domination by a minority, so long as even the majority will tyrannise over the minority we shall say with all the emphasis at over command that independence has not been attained. Such is the nature of the independence which the Congress aims at.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

Congress has been trying for a long time to achieve unity amongst different communities inhabiting India. But at present communalism has assumed an alarming magnitude. Still I do think it will soon disappear. As a result of the Congress movement there has been more or less awakening among people of different communities. Every community is getting conscious of its own strength. Our present misfortune is due to the fact that different sources of strength, instead of putting together into a mighty force, are spending themselves out by pulling each other in opposite direction. When men of different communities will realise that their interest will be best served by looking to the common collective interest of the nation as a whole, then and then only change of the present condition is possible. It is the duty of Congressmen to make it easy for them to realise it. When there has been consciousness among the people, if the Congress workers work with patience the country will soon realise this eternal truth. With absolutely non-communal mentality go out in batches to work among the people of different communities. The present moment is very auspicious. A satisfactory result is sure to be attained. I want to tell one word to the communalists. The activities of those who think of the welfare of the community only irrespective of the welfare of the country as a whole, instead of doing good to the community concerned to harm to it in the long run.

CONGRESS IN OFFICE.

Congress has accepted Ministry in seven Provinces. Though it has added to the strength of the Congress still independence is far off. We must not forget this. We must keep in mind that so long as a single English soldier remains in this country against our wishes, so long as a single pie of our revenue is spent against our will, we have not attained independence. And so long as independence is not attained we must carry on our fight ceaselessly and continuously. We must not forget that acceptance of Ministry is but a part of that fight. If we do so so Ministry will be a trap for us. I must tell you one thing here. After acceptance of Ministry many people have become anxious to join the Congress not for attaining India's independence but solely for the fulfilment of their self-interest. You must be careful about them. When the masses will awaken fully realising the message of the Congress it is sure that these people will have no position and influence. I therefore, request you to leave this place with the determination to carry the message of the Congress in every home. Of course it goes without saying that you will follow those ideals in your own lives.

INDIAN MENTALITY

There are many who think that not on this basis of independence by laying special stress on economic problems that masses have got to be awakened as other wise they will not respond. I know if in independent India hungry people do not get food, the naked their clothes and the uneducated opportunities for education that independence can have no meaning to the crores of Indians. In independent India first attention should be given to it. As to that there is neither any doubt nor difference of opinion. Yet I am constrained to say that the above notion is due to ignorance of Indian mentality.

There is sufficient ground to apprehend that the people will concentrate their energies too much on present poverty and miseries and be deviated from the main struggle if we lay too much stress on present economic issues. This does not mean that Congress will not try to remove the present miseries of our dumb millions. Congress is doing its little bit and shall continue its efforts in this direction. The daily grievances of our toiling masses will have to be attended to with deepest sympathy by Congressmen so that the masses can feel that Congress is the real friend of the poor. But the Congress knows it full well that without attainment of independence our abject poverty cannot be really removed. Congress therefore, wants to open the door of happiness through suffering and sacrifice. So when during the Satyagraha campaign many people became homeless and landless and lost their lives Congress did not shed tears of sorrow—it took them as price for freedom.

SUICIDAL CONCEPTION

You have certainly come to understand that the Congress has a definite goal and a programme of work. If that goal is to be reached every Congressman must follow that programme in a most disciplined manner. So it is wrong to think that the Congress is a united front or platform as contended by some. Congress can never be that. There may be men of different shades of opinion in the Congress and it may be even a sign of life to have such differences. But when once the decision is taken if every body, instead of working according to that decision, begins to work according to his own light then there is the end of all hopes of gaining independence. Desirous of independence, as Congress is, it can never allow itself to be a meeting ground of opposing units. It would be suicidal for the Congress. Those who want to convert the Congress into such a body will be instruments of great disservice to the country even if they are actuated by the purest of motives. Moreover, with whom is this united front possible? Had there been any other broadbased organisation with the same object this question might have been raised Fortunately for us there is no such organisation in India and because there is no necessity of such an organisation it has not come into being probably on historical grounds. Therefore, realistically speaking also these talks have no meaning. Congress is the only political institution in India and its door is open to all, the poor and the rich, the learned and the illiterate, men professing different religions in India. It is, therefore, highly improper to create confusion in the minds of the people by these loose talks. I would request you to be ever watchful so that nothing may be done to undetermine the supremacy of the Congress.

PROBLEMS OF KISANS

Referring to the Kisan organisations, Dr Ghosh said:

There is no necessity of forming separate Kisan Sabhas but the Congress must recognise the legitimate demands of the Kisans. Within their limited powers the Congress Ministers have put the claims of the masses in the forefront. Consistent with the interest of the nation they are trying their level best to alleviate the misery and sufferings of our poor Kisans. Problem of the Kisans is manifold, I shall mention some of them.

(1) We have a far greater number of Kisans than we should really have in consideration of the cultivable land India has. In Bengal a Kisan family has on average about three acres of land. Even if the land revenue be abolished altogether a family cannot live on the produce of three acres of land. Therefore, the number of Kisans should be reduced. But without making proper arrangement for the employment of those who would be unemployed it is not possible to reduce their number. It is not an easy matter to do so.

(2) System of cultivation on the basis of cultivator getting half and the other half going to the owner of the land should be abolished. Even the cost of cultivation cannot be met by half the produce. So the land cannot be properly cultivated, resulting in the deterioration of the quality of the land. Tiller of the soil must be the owner of the land. But the case of those who have purchased the land with money should also be considered. They are also men of the country and many of them are poor too. So an adjustment has got to be made.

(3) Minimum price of main produces of the land has got to be fixed. At present on account of the very low price of agricultural products cultivators' miseries know no bounds.

(4) Just as the minimum price has got to be fixed, so attempts should be made to increase the profictivity of the land.

(5) Proper arrangements for irrigating the fields and protecting them from flood due to defective Railway lines, etc., not having sufficient bridges and culverts should be made.

(6) The heavy railway freight for carrying foodstuff from one part of the country to the other is against the interest of the Kisans.

(7) Inequitable land tax requires a thorough revision.

(8) Cultivators' burden of debt should be reduced and oppression by the Zamindars and Mahajans, wherever existing should be stopped and the Kisan should be given facilities to borrow money at a low rate of interest.

(9) During the months of their forced idleness they should be taught to earn some amount to add to their slender income.

Solution of all these problems is an impossibility unless independence is attained, But whatever is possible now should be done. The Congress ministers by their work within the last few months have given abundant proof that they are alive to this.—Kisans should be made to realise that attainment of independence is first necessary in their very interest. It is my firm conviction that if you go to the villages and explain all these things to the Kisans they will realise that the Congress is their own organisation and join it in ever larger numbers and bring the freedom's battle to a successful termination.

Dacoits Bag Rich Booty

Armed Gang Raids House Of Moneylender & Escapes With Valuables

MYMENSINGH, May 29.

Report of an armed dacoity in which one man was shot at and property of considerable worth carried away, has just been received from the village of Douhakhola within Sadar Sub-Division.

It is stated that on Friday night about a dozen men armed with guns and other deadly weapons raided the house of Prabodh Chandra Sanyal, a rich moneylender of the village. On his offering resistance Sanyal was fired upon with the result that he sustained serious injuries.

The raiders then ransacked the house and decamped with cash and jewellery worth several thousand rupees.—United Press.

SECURE ASSENT OR RESIGN

Bengal Cabinet And Tenancy A. A. Bill

DARJEELING, May 29.

A large number of members of the Assembly belonging to the Coalition Party, meeting here, this afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. A. Mahmood, passed a resolution urging the Premier and his colleagues to secure assent to the Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment Bill, by July 31, and if assent was not forthcoming to submit their resignation on July 31.—A. P.

Press Tickets For Assam Legislature

New Rules Provide For Disciplinary Action

SHILLONG, May 29.

The revised rules, regulating the admission of Press representatives to the premises of the Assam Legislative Assembly, which have just been published, make provision for dealing with misrepresentation by the Press.

The relevant rule says that any wilful misrepresentation of the proceedings of the Assembly, any unfair criticism levelled against any one connected with the proceedings of the Assembly and any other conduct on the part of a newspaper, which may be considered to be a breach of the privilege of the House, will be good grounds for the withdrawal of the ticket of the representative of that particular newspaper, if it were given for a session, or for refusal of issue of a ticket to him for future sessions.

Regarding preferences in issue of Press tickets, the rule says that if the number of application within the prescribed time exceeds the number of seats available in the Press Gallery, the seats will be allotted by ballot, preferences being given first to the English dailies, secondly to the recognised English News Agencies, thirdly to the English weeklies of the Province and fourthly, if seats are available, to the vernacular weeklies, bi-weeklies and others of the Province.—United Press.

CIVIL PROCEDURE

Assam Bill To Amend Code

SHILLONG, May 29.

The Government of Assam propose to introduce in the next Session of the Assam Assembly a Bill titled "The Civil Procedure (Assam Amendment) Bill 1938" to amend the Code of Civil Procedure of 1908.

In the statement of objects and Reasons, it is said that, under the provisions of Section 138 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, read with Order XVIII, Rules 5 and 7, evidence must be ordinarily recorded by the Judge himself, in a narrative form and it is only when he is prevented by any sufficient reason from recording the evidence in his own hand, that the Judge is allowed to cause it to be taken in writing from his dictation in the open Court.

It is considered desirable that in suitable cases and in districts where sufficient stenographers are available, the Judge should ordinarily be permitted to dictate the evidence, instead of recording it in his own hands and, thereby, be relieved of a laborious duty which detracts him from his ability to give proper attention to the proceedings before him.

Provision for this has, accordingly, been made in the present Bill.—United Press.

ESSENTIALS OF FREEDOM

Bidhan Roy's Speech At Shillong

SHILLONG (By Mail)

"To me, as to many members of the Indian National Congress, the ideal of freedom should contain certain essential features. In the State every one of us, singly or collectively, should have full facilities for self-realisation, self-development and self-fulfilment. The Indian should have full opportunities of realising his position, of appreciating his needs and wants and of finding out how best to remove them, having realised his destiny, he should be free to develop according to the tradition and culture of the country in order that India and Indians can fulfil the destiny that is in store for them" said Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy while presiding over a crowded public meeting held here on Tuesday last

The meeting was convened by Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan, Bar-at-Law President of the local District Congress Committee and the speakers of the evening included Sjt. Gopinath Bardoloi, Leader of the Assam Assembly Congress Party, Swami Satyanand, President of the Hindu Mission and others. The proceedings of the meeting opened with the national song, all standing.

TWO TESTS

In the course of his address Dr. Roy gave a logical exposition of the claim of the Indian National Congress as being the only organisation in India competent to represent India as one nation. He said that the first test that an organisation must fulfil in this regard was that it must be national in outlook through and through, giving equal opportunities to all inhabitants of the land to fraternise themselves as belonging to one nation and secondly the organisation must contain the element of growth to adopt itself to changing needs and circumstances of the nation from time to time. The Indian National Congress had satisfied both these tests and as such it could truly be called a national organisation.

In conclusion Dr. Roy exhorted all youngmen and women of India to join the Indian National Congress and be prepared for sufferings and sacrifices to win the battle for freedom and to this fight for freedom, he said, every son and daughter of India could contribute his or her mite whatever might be their respective position in society.—United Press.

Days Of Khadi Gone

Acharya P. C. Ray Regrets Sad Decline In Growth And Development

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Acharya P. C. Ray, after attending the meetings of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, on the 23rd and 25th instants, arrived here along with Mr. Shyam Prasad Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and Dr. P. N. Bannerjee, M.L.A. (Central), and left for Calcutta by the Madras Mail.

The "United Press" representative, who went to see Acharya Ray after his arrival in Madras had a frank and free discussion with him on some important topics.

Asked about the present state of affairs of the Bangalore Science Institute, Acharya Ray declared, with an assuring tone, that the Institute had undergone overhauling. He also stated that there were competent men on the Governing Council and that the administration was expected to be quite efficient now.

When he came to the discussion of his favourite subject of khadi, for which he had devoted the best part of his life, Acharya Ray regretfully said that the days of Khadi were gone by. There was a sad decline of growth and development of Khadi, especially in Bengal, where the poor masses could rarely afford to purchase it. Even the vantage of a few coins, say half an anna, would give them a relief to prefer mill cloth to Khadi. The great khadi Prathistan was almost defunct now, except for its otherwise very useful activities organised by Sjt. Satish Chandra Das-Gupta.

This topic, naturally, led him to the memory of the eventful days commencing with 1921, since when he had opened so many Khadi Exhibitions in different Provinces and carried the message of Khadi everywhere. He had the strength of a giant then and had covered nearly three lakhs of miles for this noble mission.—United Press.

WHY HE WITHDREW RESIGNATION

Sambamurti Says He Bowed To Advice Of Leaders

MADRAS, May 29.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on his return this morning from Shegaon, Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi Speaker of the Madras Assembly, said that, though dry, the Shegaon climate was agreeable and it had done Ganhiji good.

Gandhiji he added, was keeping quite good health, with blood pressure normal, and scrupulously carryng out his daily routine.

He continued that Mahatmaji walked a distance of three miles from Shegaon towards Wardha and gave him (Mr. Sambamurthi) send-off.

Asked under what circumstances he withdrew his resignation of the Speakership of the Madras Assembly, Mr. Sambamurthi said that it was in implicit and unqualified obedience to the advice tendered by the Working Committee that he did so.

From further talks, the "United Press" representative gathered that it was felt on all hands at Bombay in the Congress circles that the Congress prestige, country's interests and the interests of the Madras Legislature, in particular, would suffer were Mr. Sambamurthi to resign his speakership.

It was in deference to the wishes of the Members of the Congress Working Committee and other Congress leaders, said Mr. Sambamurthi, that he had to withdraw his application for resignation.

Asked as to what conversations he had with Gandhiji at Shegaon, Mr. Sambamurthi stated that he discussed with Mahatmaji every subject of political and non-political interest, too, but refused to divulge the nature of the conversations.—United Press.

Prohibition Scheme At Work In C P.

No Moral Conversion Yet Of Those Given To Drink, Says Govt. Press Note

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

A press note issued by C. P. Government in connection with the working of prohibition during the first quarter of the year in the Saugor district, Narsingpur Sub-Division, Akot Taluq and the industrial towns of Katni, Hinganghat and Badnera, states:—

Except in Saugor there is little evidence to indicate that prohibition of liquor is driving addicts to resort to hemp drugs or denatured spirit. Considerable increase in sales is, however, recorded by liquor shops outside the dry zone in Katni and Badnera which can be easily reached by road or rail. It is clear, therefore, that in these areas there has so far been no moral conversion of those given to drink and sustained anti-drink propaganda is called for.

The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board is endeavouring to popularise tea in Saugor, Katni, Akot, Badnera and Hinganghat towns and appear to have attained appreciable success in Akot. Anti-drink committees have been formed in all the rural and urban areas to which prohibition applies, but have not yet got under way as they were empowered to function statutorily only from the 1st April, 1938, the date of commencement of the Central Provinces and Berar Prohibition Act.

EXCISE CRIME

Little excise crime has been reported from the dry areas. One case of illicit distillation and one of illegal possession of liquor were detected in Narsingpur Sub-Division, one of illegal possession and seven of smuggling in Akot, one of illegal distillation and a few of smuggling at Katni, one of illicit distillation and one of illicit sale of denatured spirit at Badnera and two of illegal sale of denatured spirit at Hinganghat. These statistics are not claimed as necessarily a true measure of the transgression of the excise law in the dry tract, as the existing excise staff which has so far been primarily responsible for dealing with excise crime, is not sufficiently large for the intensive work that prohibition entails. The police have now been made generally responsible for preventing, detecting and prosecuting breaches of the Prohibition Law and the excise statistics for some months of the year will be a truer indication of the extent of excise crime.

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

The local officers' reports contain gratifying evidence of the good that Prohibition is already doing. The families of ex-drinkers of the Bina railway settlement have expressed their gratitude to Government for introducing prohibition. Nearly all the areas report the gradual disappearance of domestic quarrels and the improvement of food and clothing in the houses of men formerly given to drink. Labour in Hinganghat is reported to be more regular in attendance and less anxious for advances of pay. Gambling, apparently indulged in largely by drinkers, seems to have declined while cinemas are better patronised. The number of thefts has considerably decreased. On the other hand a few confirmed addicts have suffered.

TRAGIC CASES

The Akot report refers to the desertion of the dry area by a number of such addicts and mentions the case of one who is confined to bed with nervous exhaustion owing to unsatisfied craving. Hinganghat quotes two fatal cases of suspected nervous exhaustion resulting from the same cause, which are being investigated further.

The following illuminating incident mentioned in the Akot report is worth quoting. After the opening ceremony of a tea stall at Akot by the Honourable the Revenue Minister on March 15 last a rumour spread in the interior that a liquor shop had been re-opened, with the result that a number of Korkus aborigines from the Melghat foothills with their families marched into Akot for quenching their thirst for liquor. But to their disappointment they found a free tea stall instead of a grog shop. However they stopped to sample the tea, drank it to their fill and returned home pleased with the money thus saved involuntarily.—United Press

RAYON AND FIBRO

(Continued from Page 6).

ly as 1921, into the manufacturing concerns that are inundating India with their Rayons and Fibros? Many of the progressive millowners frequently visiting foreign countries and United Kingdom are surely aware of the researches carried on in the Shirley Institute near Manchester for the common weal of the whole industry. Could not our Millowners pool their resources and have the advantage of successful scientific experiments for the good of all? Even since 1935 should they have been staring on vacantly at the apathy of the Central Government? Can industrial researches publicly discussed in legislatures be of any advantage? In the normal conduct of industrial experiments none outside the Industry, nay, none beyond the laboratory, can know about them till they acquire commercial value and are on the market.

Ground for Hope.

But, now there are scintillations of hope in Mr. Saklatvala's belief that even if experiments failed the attempt would be worth while. It is really so. Scientific researches, even if they apparently fail for the moment, ultimately repay effort and expense many times over. In his confidence expressed on the floor of the Assembly that "Bombay would play its part in the promotion of such an industry with great possibilities", there is some reassurance that he with his colleagues at the helm of the I. C. C. C. will put fresh energies for the promotion and development of the programme already undertaken for years.

For the successful and speedy attainment of our objective and to prevent infructuous waste of our very slender resources our Government should at once prohibit the leakage of information of India's scientific research to outside industrial associations. To be more precise, I may quote from page 38 of the Report of 1935/36 of our Director of Industries where it is mentioned that "A summary of the progress of scientific and industrial research during 1935/36 was sent to the Government of India for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Committee of the Privy Council for scientific and Industrial Research London. The material for the summary was furnished by some of the Educational and scientific Institutions in the Presidency." Since 1936/37 the conduit pipe is changed. The Indian Industrial Council has now issued the mandate to India's Directors of Industries that such a summary should thenceforth be sent to the Council (of course) for transmission to the said Privy Council of Industrial Research London (last report page 8 from memory). The fiat is preposterous and detrimental. India under her chronic financial stringency cannot work up the results of the researches at once while her competitors of immense might and money will soon utilise them for their individual and national advantage.

SAXENA'S MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

LUCKNOW, May 29.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has sent a message of condolence on behalf of the Committee on the death of the daughter of late Mr. Dadabhai Navroji, one of the founders and the distinguished President of the Congress. The message has been sent to the grandson and granddaughter of Dadabhai Navroji who "worked bravely and unflinchingly to advance the cause of the Congress during the non-co-operation and the civil disobedience movements" —A. P.

"HELP THE VILLAGER" CAMPAIGN

LUCKNOW, May 29.

"Help the villager" society formed under the auspices of the Lucknow University gave 150 University students training in rural uplift work and out of them 87 have come out successful at the examination held at the conclusion of the course. Those passed have promised to work in villages near their homes. In order to encourage them the rural development Department has offered 3 prizes. First prize 100/-; 10 prizes of 30/- and ten prizes of 20/- each.—A. P.

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Position Of Speaker In Indian Assembly

Isolation From Politics Is Condition Of His Authority Over The House

S. Satyamurti writes in "Harijan":—

For more than 125 years, the Speaker of the House of Commons has been regarded as a wholly disinterested and impartial moderator unidentified with any party organization or movement inside or outside the body over which he presides. He attends no party gatherings, contributes to no party funds, makes no campaign for re-election in his constituency, refrains from so much as setting foot in a political club. In turn, his constituency is not contested and he is allowed an easy walk-over at an election, and he is continued in office so long as he is willing and able to serve as Speaker.

These results are not the effect of a mere theory but have been due to the wisdom and experience of centuries of parliamentary government. The Speaker of the House of Commons was not always an impartial occupant of the Chair. Originally he was a creature of the Crown. Then he developed into the slave of the Ministry. He was an active partisan and in some instances was openly amenable to corruption. A notorious instances of a corrupt Speaker was Sir John Trevor against whom on the 12th March 1695 the House resolved that he was guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour for having received a gratuity of 1,000 guineas from the City of London after the passing of the Orphans Bill. In 1813, Speaker Abbot took it upon himself to deliver, at the Bar of the House of Lords, a lengthy party harangue on the subject of Catholic Emancipation which roused the indignation of the Commons so much that they took an early opportunity to express their disapproval of his conduct. The conduct of Speaker Abbot may be said to have brought to a head the question of the impartiality of the Chair and settled it once and for all. Though subsequent Speakers have occasionally deviated from the path of silence and strict impartiality, it may be stated that altogether they have maintained what is now known as the British tradition described above.

IMPARTIALITY

For the proper conduct of debate in a Legislative Assembly a Speaker with power to enforce the rules of procedure and to maintain discipline is absolutely essential. It is only to the extent to which all parties and members in the House have confidence in the Speaker that they will bestow willing obedience to his orders and make it possible for him to carry them out. The efficacy of all rules of procedure and the smooth working of any legislative machine, depend on the existence of a general willingness on the part of the members of the Legislature to allow the machinery to work. In the absence of such willingness, the working of the machine can easily be made to look awry and in some cases it may even be brought to a standstill. If a Speaker continues to owe allegiance to one of the parties in the House, the members of the other parties have a tendency to provoke quarrels and bring him into contempt, and thus his authority, efficiency and dignity become reduced. In other words, the authority, efficiency and dignity of the Speaker are based upon his reputation for absolute integrity and impartiality. In fact, in England, it may be said, that the prestige which is attached to the office of the Speaker has been evolved on practically parallel lines with the public recognition of his impartiality. In proportion as the Speaker became fair-minded the strength of his position was enhanced, until to-day the occupant of the Chair is as powerful as he is impartial.

HOLD SCALES EVEN

The Speaker's functions are to a large extent of a judicial character, as he is to administer the rules and hold the two scales evenly between various parties and interests in the House. His decisions are rightly called 'rulings.' He can scarcely be expected to perform his functions to the satisfaction of the members and parties if he is an open partisan, or at any rate is open to be attacked as interested in one of the parties.

It has been stated that while a Speaker may be the member of a party, he can well maintain absolute impartiality on the floor of the House. It is not sufficient for the Speaker merely to be impartial; it is also necessary that others should believe and treat him as impartial and that he should evoke the confidence of the House in his impartiality and show, by his conduct of aloofness from political activities and parties, that he is entitled to the confidence of the House.

The American Speakership has unfortunately developed on different lines to some extent. At the commencement, the American Speaker was frankly a partisan. Even now he is elected by the party in power, and the office is generally conferred upon a person who is a Leader of the Party. According to the Rules of Procedure in the House of Representatives in America, Standing Committees play an important part in legislation and in making rules of procedure, and up to 1911 these Committees were appointed by the Speaker. This gave rise to a large extent to the tradition of the Speaker identifying himself with and advancing the legislative or political principles of his party. But since 1911 the House itself has been electing these Committees, and this has to a large extent removed the partisan character of the Speaker. But, even as it is, he is still not of the type of the Speaker in England. As recently as the year 1925, one of the Speakers elected to the office declared: "I believe it to be the duty of the Speaker standing squarely on the platform of his party to assist, in so far as he properly can, the enactment of legislation in accordance with the declared principles and policies of his party and by the same token to resist the enactment of legislation in violation thereof." (Nicholas Longworth, in the First Session of the 69th Congress—7th December 1925).

DIFFERENCE IN POSITION

The difference between the position of the Speaker in the House of Commons in England and that in the House of Representatives in U.S.A. is this that while in the House of Commons the position of the Speaker is purely judicial and not political, in the House of Representatives "it is both judicial and political. It is judicial in this that the occupant of the Chair is at all times bound by and obedient to a code of Rules. It is at the same time political. In the very nature of things, he is expected to look carefully to the interest of his party, and while he is to administer the affairs of the great office in a manner to best promote the public weal it is not expected that he will fail to use all legitimate and proper methods to build up his party and justify it against attack." (2nd Session of 56th Congress, Page 3604).

PATEL'S CONVENTION

In India Legislative Assemblies have now existed for a sufficiently long time to have created the tradition similar to that of the Speaker of the British House of Commons. On the 24th of August 1925, at the time of his election, the late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel said as follows.

"In the discharge of my duties I shall, I assure you, observe strict impartiality in dealing with all sections of the House irrespective of party considerations. From this moment I cease to be a partyman. I belong to be no party. I belong to all parties. I belong to all of you. And I hope and trust my Hon. friend the Leader of the Swaraj Party, will take immediate steps to absolve me from all the obligations of a Swarajist Member of this House, if indeed it has not been done by implication, in consequence of my election to this Chair. Misgivings have been expressed in some quarters, fears have been entertained, that I would not meet the Viceroy, that I would do this and that I would do that. I assure you, friends, that I am going to do nothing of the kind. If the duties of my office require me to see the Viceroy ten times a day, I am here to do so."

The same convention has been established in every one of the Provincial Legislatures, except recently in the United Provinces.

It is not necessary to follow the convention of the House of Commons because it is the convention of that House. But that convention represents the wisdom of centuries of actual experience of parliamentary life. There is no reason why we should go through the unfortunate history of England prior to 1813 and afterwards arrive at the result at which that country has after such experience arrived.

Even Sjt. Tandon, in his speech on the 31st July 1937 in the U.P. Assembly, said:

"However our functions may grow, I feel that all sound parliamentary government must be based on one fundamental principle, namely, the impartiality of the presiding officer on the floor of the House, in dealing with the Members belonging to the various groups or to no groups at all."

If this is recognized as a fundamental principle, it is only obvious that the principle can never be satisfactorily observed unless the Speaker is in a position to evoke confidence in the Members belonging to the various groups, that he is not interested in helping one against another and is not suspected to be carrying out the mandates of a party or outside authority.

NEED FOR ISOLATION

The Government of India Act itself deprives him of a regular vote on questions arising in the House though it gives him a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes. In exercising his casting vote, he is expected not to vote according to party ties, but in such a manner as not to make the decision of the House final and to maintain the status quo.

There are numerous occasions when a Speaker like a judge, even when he is not a member of a party, lays himself open to attacks of partiality in connection with his rulings, e.g., when deciding on a closure motion, when suspending a rule regarding notice; and it is unwise to increase the opportunities for such attacks by permitting him to attack himself to a party.

The isolation of the Speaker from politics is the condition of his authority over the House and his usefulness to it, and it must be preserved.

BACK FROM MALAYA

Plight Of Unemployed S. Indian Labourers

MADRAS, May 28.

A thousand and three hundred emigrants returned to-day from Malaya by s.s. "Rohna". The men are mostly Tamilians and unskilled labourers, who had migrated to the Malaya States some months back, hoping that they could secure employment, but failed in their endeavours.

They said that in Malaya now-days they could secure only odd jobs for short terms on poor wages.

Every in-coming steamer from the Federated Malaya States has, during the past few weeks, been bringing in hundreds of labourers who are returning home under similar circumstances.—United Press.

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

Dr. Pattabhi On Working Committee Resolution

MASULIPATAM, May 28.

"It is not true that the (All-India Congress) Working Committee passed a resolution, prohibiting a deputation to England "apropos" the linguistic provinces question.

"The subject, as such, was not considered at all by the Working Committee. If the Working Committee does not allow a deputation, it must, naturally, take up the issue, itself."

Thus declared Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Member of the All-India Congress Working Committee, and President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, in reference to certain statements appearing in the Press to the effect that the Working Committee had passed a resolution, disapproving of the proposed deputation of Karnatak Unification Committee and others interested in linguistic provinces.—United Press.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY AUTUMN SESSION

Non Official Business Will Be determined by Ballots

SIMLA, May 28.

Priority of non-official business to be transacted during the forthcoming session of the Central Legislative Assembly will be determined by ballots on July 23, August 10 and August 2½ for Bills that will come up for discussion in August 9, August 26 and September 9 respectively.

Similarly ballots will be held on July 25, August 17 and August 27 for resolutions which will be placed on the agenda for August 10, September 2 and September 13 espectively.

28 SITTINGS.

Of the 28 sittings arranged for the autumn sessions of the Central Legislative Assembly the Hon'ble the President has directed meetings to be held for disposal of official business on the following days:—

August:—6, 12, 15, 16, 17, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30 and 31.

September:—1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15 and 16.

The above allotment is provisional and if the state of official business requires it, further days will be appointed for transaction of official business.—United Press.

TWO CHILDREN AND COW BURNT ALIVE

KUMBAKONAM, May 28.

A devastating fire broke out here this morning, as a result of which about two hundred huts were burnt to ashes. Paddy and grains stored in the huts were damaged completely.

It is learnt that two children and a cow were burnt alive.

It was with great difficulty that the fire was put out, as there is no fire engine in the town and there is also a scarcity of water.

The total damage to property is estimated at Rs. 50,000.—United Press.

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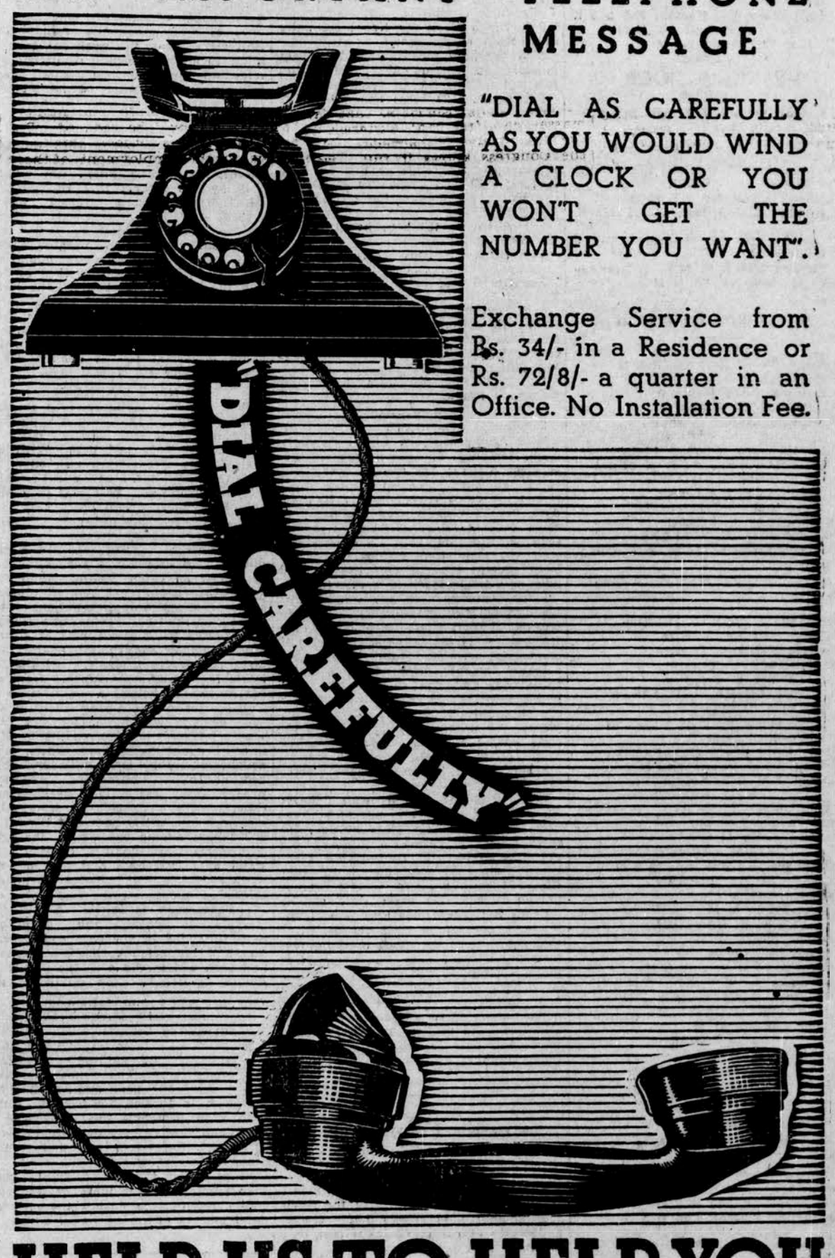

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, May 28.

P and O s.s. Corfu of 7665 reg tons Capt J K Chaplin arrived from Yokohama via Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison s.s. Rajput of 3398 reg tons Capt I McLean arrived from Calcutta via Colombo Madras Tuticorin and Cochin with coal and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst arrived from Durban via African Ports with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt W F Putt arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bahrein and Karachi with passengers and general cargo

SAILED

F F Campbell s.s. City of Auckland of 5283 reg tons Capt H G Jenkins sailed for Cochin Colombo Madras and Calcutta with local and same bottom cargo.

James Finlay s.s. City of Kobe of 2743 reg tons Capt I Baker sailed for Hull via Karachi Navlakhi Marmagoa Calicut Cochin and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo

P and O s.s. Corfu of 7666 reg tons Capt J K Chaplin sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards s.s. Tigre of 3070 reg tons Capt J Andersem sailed for Madras Calcutta and Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Gairsoppa of 3227 reg tons Capt C L Hazaldin sailed for Calcutta with local cargo.

O S K s.s. Italy Maru of 4258 reg tons Capt O Kasano sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam s.s. Jaladuta of 3089 reg tons Capt H M Williams sailed for Colombo with local cargo

Scindia Steam s.s. El Madina of 1628 reg tons Capt L J Evans sailed for Rangoon via Colombo with local cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 28.

2 Keifuka Maru 4241 Japan 29-5 S K
7 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-6 M M
9 Toyooka Maru 4388 Kobe 31-5 N Y K
10 Alipore 3241 NF NF M M
13 Takliwa 3742 Durban 22-6 M M
14 Warfield 3865 Antwerp 3-6 M M
15 Reichenfels 4760 Antwerp 1-6 L Edwards
16 Tigre 3070 Madras 28-5 L Edwards
17 Nagina 4099 NF NF M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Rajput 3398 Calcutta 29-5 T Morrison
2 Italy Maru 4258 Karachi 30-5 O S K
3 Baroda 1888 P Gulf 1-6 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 2-6 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalatarang 1464 Tuticorin 28-5 Scindia S N
B El Mdina 1628 Rangoon 28-5 Scindia S N
C/R Jaladuta 3089 Colombo 29-5 Scindia S N
D/E Barbeta 3204 NF NF M M
F Jehangir 2157 Jeddah 30-5 T Morrison
G Cambay Star 320 M Coast 31-5 S Hassum
K Rizwani 3306 N F, N F, T Morrison
M Varela 1926 NF 1-6 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Naldera 9-6-38 P and O
Narkunda 16-6-38 P and O
Ranpura 23-6-38 P and O
Strathmore 30-6-38 P and O
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan MacIndoe 29-5-38 J Finlay
City of Melbourne 3-6-38 K Nixon
FROM HAMBURG
Sturnels 1-6-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Rinda 29-6-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
City of Worcester 3-6-38 F F Campbell
Pres Garfield 26-5-38 F F Campbell
Pres Haye 9-6-38 F F Campbell
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 26-5-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino
Mauly 3-6-38 L Triestino
India 30-5-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Bian Camano 2-6-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 8-6-38 O S K
Tango Maru 30-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Soudan 5-6-38 P and O S N
Italy 26-5-38 O S Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Vasna 28-5-38 M M
Bankura 2-6-38 M M
Varsova 4-6-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Taired 11-6-38 M M
Kenya 28-5-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Garbada 26-5-38 M M
Ozarda 2-6-38 M M
Jalaratna 1-6-38 Scindia S N
Jalapalaka 5-6-38 Scindia S N
Jallavijaya 6-6-38 Scindia S N
FROM BASSEIN
Cranfield 27-5-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Takada 1-6-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Cathay 18-6-38 P and O S N
Chitral 11-6-38 P and O S N
Carthage 25-6-38 P and O S N
Warfield 3-6-38 M M
Corfu 28-5-38 P and O S N
Strathallan 4-6-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 3-6-38 K Nixon
Circassia 1-7-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Reichenfels 30-5-38 L Edward
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 27-6-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde 19-5-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Bian Camano 2-6-38 L Triestino
Victoria 29-6-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 28-6-38 L Triestino
Rajputana 26-5-38 P and O
Italy Maru 9-6-38 O S Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 1-6-38 N Y Kaisha
Naldera 9-6-38 P and O S N
Keifuku Maru 25-5-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 30-5-38 L Triestino
FOR SYDNEY
Strathnaver 2-6-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 16-6-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Bamora 8-6-38 M M
Vasna 2-6-38 M M
Varsova 9-6-38 M M
Baroda 1-6-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 8-6-38 M M
Takliwa 22-6-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir 30-5-38 T Morrison
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyabassa 3-6-38 M M
FOR KARACHI
Alipore NF M M
Tango Maru 2-6-38 N Y K

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S City of Auckland 26-5-38
S S Baroda 27-5-38
S S Ranchi (boats) 27-5-38
S S Sonavati 27-5-38

EXPORTS

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 15 bags gum B Jaffer; 37 bags gum A Naranji 56 bales hemp H K Kesharwalla; 7000 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 70 bales cotton Sapt T Products (India); 1340 bags gr nut oil cake F Shariffbhai; 162 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 83 bags old buffalo pickers N A Gina; 5600 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 110 bales raw cotton N Rajaram

For Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Aarhus: 50 cases cardamoms A P Gupta.

For Gothenburg: 35 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 29 bales cotton fly V A Save.

For Port Said: 25 bales raw cotton Indian Products Export.

For Galaty: 69 bags gum H Ramji.

S S Pres Harrison for New York: 14 bales cotton cloth M Mackenzie; 265 bags gum S Khetsey; 50 bags fennel seeds D Abraham; 749 bags psyllium seeds outer shell D Abraham 264 bags psyllium seed D Abraham; 135 bags flea seed hucks D Abraham; 267 bags gum N Muljee; 600 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 100 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 100 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 112 bags gum D Mavji.

For Rotterdam: 6000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Marseilles: 185 bags gingally seed D Pragji.

For Alexandria: 20 bags pistachio nuts M J Mowla; 160 dms castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Genoa: 448 bales raw cotton Sapt T Products (India)

S S Tango Maru for Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton M Amersey.

S S Warfield for Hawre: 124 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros; 129 bales raw cotton Swastik G Trading.

For London: 20 boras henna leaves B Jaffer; 23 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 924 bags myrabollam K Tricamji; 200 bdls aluminium ingots Jeewanlal (1929); 57 bales hemp raw D Anandji; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 32 bdls cattle fish H K Kesharwalla; 100 dms castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Antwerp: 150 bags hemp H K Kesharwalla.

For Hull: 334 bags myrabollam C Jiwanlal.

For Ghent: 330 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S Toyooka Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton Sassoon J David; 100 bales raw cotton S Karamsi; 500 bales raw cotton A Podar; 200 bales raw cotton Cotton Agents.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton Sassoon J David.

IMPORTS

M S Almkurk Agent Lionel Edwards from Hamburg: 51 cases machy; 38 cases elect meters; 125 cases beer; 67 cases padlocks; 160 cases sewing machines; 73 cases rubber hoses; 76 cases dyes dry; 304 cases iron chains; 70 cases school slates; 197 dms caustic soda; 81 tubs prt. ink; 178 cases bar steel; 50 cases iron fittings; 412 cases y m sheets; 356 pcs earthenware; 249 bdls m s angles; 142 bdls plywood.

From Antwerp: 452 pcs san e'ware; 126 dms chloride of zinc; 50 cases slate pencils; 3080 cts tiles; 100 bags stearine, 163 pcs stl tyres; 600 pcs channels; 80 cases elect wire and cable; 200 pcs asbestos cement sheets; 175 pcs boiler tubes; 432 dms dyes dry; 257 dms hydro sulphite; 75 cases window glass; 100 bags sulfate of soda; 288 pcs zinc plates; 700 d/bags super phospates; 738 reels hoops; 98 bdls copper sheets; 55 cases rivets; 75 reels copper wire.

From Genoa: 31 cases machy parts; 343 cases rayon yarns.

From Bremen: 56 bdls iron flanges; 165 pcs gauv plates; 165 pcs m s channels; 50 cases empty glass bottles; 317 cases beer; 350 cases tin plates; 616 pcs m s plates; 187 reels yellow cardboard plain; 153 bales paper; 120 bags tiles; 50 coils brass wire; 264 rings pneum covers; 110 cases slate pencils

From Rotterdam: 104 cases chemicals, 82 cases cheese; 50 coils copper wire; 1523 cases beer; 380 cases building material; 175 bales prtg paper; 11704 plates spelter; 50 d/bags starch crystals 50 d/bags cold soluple powder; 200 bags farina; 152 bales strawboard; 96 bales paper; 80 bags bolts and nuts; 216 cases cond milk; 200 cases skimmed milk; 4007 bags crystal sugar; 500 bags crude sulphur.

Karachi's Foreign Trade

Calcutta, May 26.

The total value of the foreign import trade of the port of Karachi for April 1938 amounted to rupees 1.32 crores, a decrease of rupees 62 lakhs and that of the export trade to rupees 1.54 crores, a decrease of rupees 1.77 crores as compared with the figures for April 1937.

The decrease in imports of cotton manufacturers occurred in respect of white and coloured goods.

Imports of white goods amounted to ten million yards valued at rupees nineteen lakhs, as against twelve and half million yards valued at rupees 26 lakhs, while those of coloured goods totalled 4 1/4 million yards valued at rupees nine lakhs, as against six million yards valued at rupees thirteen lakhs in April 1937. Imports of grey goods came to 2 3/4 million yards valued at Rs. 3.42 lakhs, as against 2 1/4 million yards valued at Rs. 3.06 lakhs in April, 1937.—A.P.

HEAVY DECLINE IN WHEAT MARKETS

General Selling And Absence Of Demand

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Delhi, May 25.

The current quotations of wheat against those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—S. Australian 32.3 (33)
Chicago:—May 70 1/4)78 1/2) July 73 5/8 (75 7/8)
Liverpool:—May 78 1/4 (79 5/8) July 74 7/8 (77 1/4)
Winnipeg:—May 116 1/8 (114)
Buenos Aires:—June 9.68 (9.82)
Karachi:—July 21-6-9 (22-11) Sept. 21-14 (23-2-6)
Bombay:—May 4-4-9 (4-6-6) Sept. 4-2-3 (4-5-9)
Calcutta:—May 3-6-0 (3-6-9) Sept. 3-5-3 (3-7-3)
Hapur:—Jeth 2-4-0 (2-6-9) Bhadon 2-4-6 (2-7-4).

PRICES DECLINE

From the above table of quotations it would appear that with the exception of Winnipeg where buying enterprise was in evidence, all other markets suffered a heavy loss and touched the lowest levels once again. On the whole there has been no encouraging feature and the under current has been invariably at a low ebb and a good deal of sentiment is needed to bring it back to anything normal. Business was on a restricted scale and variations in prices narrowed down to a minimum. In view of the suspension of business it is difficult to scan the prices and to foretell possitively the probable trend of the events. The operators are seemingly hesitant and prefer to adopt a cautious attitude pending the political developments. This set-back has been the outcome of favourable weather and crop reports from Texas and Oklahoma, lack of demand, scattered selling and liquidation influenced by lower overseas cables and bearish Indian crop report.

INDIAN CROP

The fourth All-India wheat crop report issued during the week is estimated at 10,502,000 tons as against 10,184,000 tons, the third report. This is a record crop as is clear from this table given below:—

Year	Fourth Report tons	Final Report tons
1938	10,502,000	—
1937	9,623,000	9,808,000
1936	9,370,000	9,420,000
1935	9,823,000	9,729,000
1934	9,382,000	9,370,000
1933	9,299,000	9,455,000
1932	9,132,000	9,024,000
1931	9,226,000	9,306,000

It is a great pity that owing to the lack of confidence among the speculators, the bear community is still having things their own way. At each upward trend of the markets, bear selling unquestionably appears and any gain or progress made diminishes rapidly into thin air. Thus, the week has been similar to many preceding it—listless and idle—and apart from some small speculative operations, there is no material improvement in evidence in the up-country markets. Hapur during the early days of the week displayed a quieter tendency mixed with dullness, but, later on there was a considerable speculative trading which was created only by the reports that the fourth All India wheat crop report was a record one. The market, as a consequence, became subject to wide and important fluctuations ranging within 0/3/1 per maund. Bhadon quotations touched 2-7-6 and 2-4-5 as the highest and the lowest respectively. The latter rate is the lowest of this season. Arrivals have considerably increased averaging over 25,000 maunds per day and are constantly stocked in Khattis which stand to-day at 580 as against 359 a week ago and 885 a year ago.

PUNJAB MARKETS.

New wheat is being received in larger quantity in the Punjab markets averaging about 4500 bags a day as against 2500 bags last year. With the arrivals the stocks have also enhanced which are estimated at about 30,000 bags in Jaranwala. Last year they were only 9,000 bags. Exports are very poor from these markets owing to foreign quotations being much low.

The Karachi market recorded a gradual fall of over Re. 1 per candy and developed an easier feeling influenced by further sag in the foreign markets which induced bull liquidations and speculators selling. This was further accentuated by the weakness of cotton, lower Bombay and Punjab advices and larger upcountry arrivals. At the low levels there was some support from exporters which helped a small recovery causing jobbers' covering their profit. Spot demand was far better and the spot sales for the week ending 21 May totalled about 60,700 bags, which were bought mostly by local mills and shippers of India. Europeans exporters were however less active. Arrivals and exports were on a colossal scale; the former being 259,535 bags and the latter 51,793 bags during the week. The total of arrivals since April 1, to May 21, stand at 759,239 bags and that of exports at 308,669 bags. Local stocks are estimated about two lac bags.

The monsoon is fairly active in the Bay of Bengal and conditions were unsettled in the east and Centrcl Bay and the neighbourhood. Thunder had been widespread over the belt from Assam to Orissa. Crop conditions are very promising and satisfactory.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Again during the past seven days the foreign markets faced weaker and quieter tendency and nothing important took place there. The weather is playing a dominant part and much more attention is thrown towards it. European crop prospects have improved a little and moderate rains were received in Russia, Germany, Italy and several other countries, but, as the land is very dry after the long drought, further precipitation is more or less urgently required to ensure the normal developments of spring cereal crops.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated London May 11.—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,407,524 on May 4th as compared with £326,407,160 on the previous Wednesday.

The decision with regard to the further devaluation of the franc was made known on May 5th. The French Finance Minister declared that there was no question of immediate stabilisation, but stated that the Government was seeking stability and had decided that the Franc would not be allowed to fall below 179 to the pound sterling.

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchaquer stated in reply to a question that a wild rumour that there might be some lowering of the value of the Dollar had been officially and vigorously denied in Washington and that we, of course, were not contemplating any adjustment of the Sterling exchange. Sir John Simon said further that the French Government had given assurances that it was their intention to achieve, as the eventual result of their policy a rate corresponding to the economic position that would give France no unfair trade advantage and that the present downward movement would be the last. In these circumstances, we had agreed with the American Government that the action taken by the French Government should be regarded as not inconsistent with the Tripartite Agreement, which in the view of all three Governments continued with full force and effect.

The Franc developments made for active conditions in the open gold market and during the week about £4,600,000 changed hands at the daily fixing. There was a good Continental demand for holding purposes but sales of dehoarded gold were also in evidence. The price tended to harden in sympathy with the firmer tendency of the Dollar.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 2nd instant to midday on the 9th instant:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£2,065,330
British West Africa	158,325
British East Africa	17,246
British India	311,400
Venezuela	3,625
Peru	30,194
Soviet Union	1,125,529
Germany	10,940
Netherlands	42,030
Belgium	2,343,584
France	21,388
Switzerland	148,255
Other countries	7,001
	£6,284,849

EXPORTS

Hong Kong	£117,435
Germany	5,435
Netherlands	326,051
Belgium	1,667
France	84,664
Italy	17,247
Other countries	5,183
	£557,712

The s.s. "Strathaird" which sailed from Bombay on May 7th carries gold to the value of about £112,500.

SILVER

The market has been very steady and during the past week the two months' quotation remained unchanged at 18.7/16d, whilst that for cash varied only between 18.5/8d. and 18.11/16d.

The Indian Bazaars have bought and there has also been some American trade buying, demand being met mainly by speculative sales and re-sales.

The tone is quiet and factors at the moment afford little indication as to tendency.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver, registered from midday on the 2nd instant to midday on the 9th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Australia	£13,754
Czechoslovakia	13,800
France	10,469
Norway	3,180
Eire	6,030
Belgium	15,433
Other countries	3,611
EXPORTS.	
British India	£137,125
United States of America	43,673
France	3,509
Italy	1,129
Norway	1,092
Egypt	4,597
Aden and Dependencies	31,180
Palestine	3,980
Arabia	7,220
Cyprus	8,300
Other countries	7,433
	£249,243

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of cotton piecegoods during the month under review was in the neighbourhood of twelve million yards valued at Rs. 5.42 lakhs. The decrease under metals was most noticeable in regard to copper sheets from Germany, iron or steel hoops and strips from Belgium and the United Kingdom and tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought from Belgium and the United Kingdom and Germany. Reduced takings of ale and beer from the Netherlands and Germany and brandy from France accounted for the decline in imports of liquors. The increase under oils occurred in regard to imports of petrol from Iran while that under vehicles was the result of increased arrivals of parts of ships and aircrafts from the United Kingdom

CONTRACTION OF EXPORTS

The contraction of the export trade was due mainly to reduced shipments of cotton, exports of which to Japan and the United Kingdom declined from 15,465 tons and 8,974 tons to 3,645 tons and 4,897 tons, respectively, during the month under report. Italy, Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and French Indo-China also curtailed their demands but France, Czechoslovakia, China and the U. S. A. took more goods, the decline in the exports of raw wool occurred in respect of shipment to the United Kingdom and the U. S. A. while reduced purchase of cow hides by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and absence of demand from the U. S. A. accounted for the decrease under the head "raw hides". Raw skins went mostly to the U. S. A. of the total quantity of wheat amounting to 13,215 tons which was exported during the month, 9,250, tons were shipped to the United Kingdom, 2,871 tons to Germany, 500 tons to Belgium, 250 tons to Egypt and 216 tons to Burma. The expansion in rapeseed exports was due to increased shipments to France and Italy, these countries taking 555 tons and 400 tons, respectively, as against nil in April 1937. —A. P.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC OUTPUTS

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

21st Week (ended May 27th)—

1936	10,949,500
1937	12,555,400
1938	14,478,100

Total for 21 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1936	229,341,200
1937	250,812,900
1938	298,919,000

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 27.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	79 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 3 9
Bank of London and S. America	5 7 6
British South Africa Co. Ord.	1 4 6
B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 10 0
Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 per cent Pref.	0 16 0
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk.	54 0 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	1 19 0
Lansil Ltd. Ord.	0 8 3
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord.	0 0 9
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk	13 10 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	85 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 1 0
Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord.	1 7 6
J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord.	5 9 0
C. and E. Morton 7 per cent Pref.	0 6 0
United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord.	0 3 0
Salt (Saltaires) Ord.	0 3 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord.	0 7 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 28.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	98/15
4 per cent 1960/70	113/8
5 per cent 1945/55	117/14
BANKS	
Baroda	115
Bank of Hindusthan	35/4
Central	31/4
Imperial Bank F P	1552/8
Imperial Bank P P	386/4
India Bank	142/8
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	116/4
Union Bank	5/12
TEXTILES	
Ambica	242/8
Arun	447/8
Arvind	1185
Asok	390
Bombay Dyeing	782/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	196/8
Century	228/12
Central India	217/8
Colaba	136/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	330
Elgin	212
Gokak	138/12
Indore	55
Jubilee	222/8
Kohinoor	245
Laxmi Cotton	470
Mysore	95
Marsden	115
Morarji	1055
New Great	182/8
Raipur	700
Rajnagar	325
Simplex	73/12
Swadeshi	180
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1170
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	105
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord	1430
Tata Hydro Ord	152/8
Tata Power Ord	1360
ELECTRIC	
Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Bombay Suburban	140
Bombay Tram	123/2
Surat	468/12
Ajmer	12/14
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	270
Associated Cements	120
Belapur	145
Bombay Burma New	165
Bombay Burma Old	475
Bombay Steam	227/8
Bombay Telephone	88/8
Burma Corporation	6
Br B Petrol	2/15
Dalmia Cement	9/2
Indian Bleaching	123/12
Industrial Investment Tr	40
Indian Radio Ord	390
Indian Radio Defd	502/8
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	26/10
Mysore Sugar	22
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	59
Scindia Steam	17/9
Shivrajpur	34
Tata Oil	25/8
Tata Steel Ordy	210/8
Tata Stel Defd	860
JUTES	
Birla Jute	13/4
Howrah	37/4
Hukumchand	6/4
Kamarhatty	365
Kanknarrah	275
Lawrence	365
Reliance XD	49/11

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, May 27

	Season to-date	This week	Season 1936-37	Week 1937
	CORRESPONDING			
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	13,199	45	12,624	80
Forwarded to American Mills (including linters)	5,309	65	7,722	136
Exports from U. S. Ports	5,496	44	5,336	62
Of which to Japan	612	2	1,507	5
Of which to China	90	—	26	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,562	6	1,126	13
Of which to Germany	833	9	700	10
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U S Ports	—	2,654	—	1,389
Stock at U S Interior Towns	—	2,191	—	1,104
World's Visible Supply	—	8,510	—	6,175
Of which American Cotton	—	6,361	—	3,978
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	9,719	129	11,898	227
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,649	21	6,680	35

N.B. All in bales 000's omitted.

MUSSOLINI'S NEW SPOT OF BLACKMAIL

(Continued from page 6)

British policy when it means business, with British policy when it means something else.

Over the defence of these shores and of the opposite coast of the Channel it is in earnest. With the defence of Democracy, be it in Spain or Czechoslovakia, it is not concerned.

Keeping France, haunted by her fear of invasion, tightly in tow, British influence has so far prevented the holding even of preliminary military conversations between Paris, Moscow, and Prague to implement the Franco-Soviet Pact.

Where the danger is hottest, there is no united command, and still less common arrangements for supply.

That, needless to say, is known to Berlin, which will surely draw the appropriate conclusions. The closer London moves to Paris, the more is Moscow isolated.

To this treacherous policy our own reaction in the official Labour Movement is as yet pitiably inadequate. We demonstrate, to be sure, at the Albert Hall, but in the Aylesbury by-election, by splitting the anti-Governmental vote, we did more to injure the cause of Spain than the most enthusiastic meeting can do to help it

Such tactics are far from suggesting a determination to defeat this Government promptly. We could, if we dared to do it, break the paper blockade that denies arms to the Spanish Republic. If the Labour Party would openly defy the ban, by itself sending out volunteers or anti-aircraft guns, his Majesty would not venture to arrest his Majesty's Opposition.

It may be said that a few guns or a few volunteers would be of little service; but the act of sending them would smash the whole conspiracy of this onesided blockade, ordinary commercial dealings would follow, and the French would regain their courage.

The best service we can render Spain and Democracy at this moment is to induce the Labour Party to call an emergency conference to empower it to revise its tactics.

Problem Of Empire

By contrast to these tragic issues of peace and war, the internal affairs of the British Empire may seem almost parochial. That is to misunderstand imperialism. The past acquisitiveness of the "Have" Powers set their Fascist rivals in motion.

To these problems our Movement has paid too little attention. It should be better informed in the future.

Last week appeared the first number of a new monthly, "Empire." Its articles range from India to Trinidad and back again to West Africa. It is packed with facts and brings to our doors the case of the exploited coloured workers and peasants against capitalist imperialism.

There are no subsidies behind such a venture. If it is to live, it must enlist regular subscribers For 3s. 6d. sent to "Empire" at 15, South Hill Park-gardens, N.W. 3, it can be obtained for a year, or for 1s. 9d. for six months.

The names of the editors, Leonard Barnes, Frank Horrabin, and Norman Leys, should secure for it confidence and sympathy.

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Produce Receipts

Bombay, May 28.

Wheat	46,791 cwts.
Linseed	19,603 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	241 cwts.
Gingellyseed	315 cwts.
Poppyseed	143 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,874 cwts.
Castorseed	916 cwts.
Rice	22,984 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,961 cwts.
Cottonsed	1,744 cwts.
Mowraseed	290 cwts.
Gram	4,656 cwts.
Joowar	1,653 cwts.
Barley	135 cwts.
Bajree	1,583 cwts.
Indian Sugar	3,020 cwts.

'BRUTAL FLOGGING' OF POLITICAL

Protest Meeting At Madras Beach

MADRAS, May 28.

At a meeting held this evening at the High Court Beach, under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress and the Congress Socialist Party, Srimathi Subhadramma presiding, a resolution was adopted, disapproving the attitude of the Bombay Ministry towards the thirteen Sholapur prisoners in not classifying them as Political prisoners and condemning the "brutal flogging of Gangaram Chavan," and also demanding the release of political prisoners in all the Congress Provinces.

The meeting decided to communicate the resolution to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, and to Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, Bombay, for immediate action.—United Press.

ECHO OF MADRAS TRAMWAYS STRIKE

Five Reinstated Workers Join Duties

MADRAS, May 28.

In abiding by the award given by Mr. Justice Panduranga Rao, who enquired into the dispute between the management of the Madras Tramways and Electric Supply Corporation and the Tramway Workers' Union, the management have reinstated the five workers. The workers, whose alleged victimisation was involved in the dispute and in whose favour the award was given, joined duties to-day.

These five workers, it may be recalled, were discharged from service on March 1937 for their alleged trade union activities in connection with a short-lived strike which the union organised then. Continuous agitation was going on all these months and the five discharged workers. it may be remembered. were on hunger-strike sitting on the beach in front of the Secretariat recently. Subsequently Government interfered and ordered an inquiry into the dispute. —United Press.

BENGAL YOUTH WELFARE SCHEME

Govt. Sanctions Rs. 2-1/2 Lakhs

DARJEELING, May 28.

It is understood the Bengal Government has sanctioned Rs. 2-1|2 lakhs for the youth welfare scheme, which contemplates the appointment of 25 physical instructors, who will go round the schools and, besides looking after the physical well-being of the students, will also organise inter-school sports and games.

The Cabinet has, it is learnt, sanctioned Rs. 7-1|2 lakhs for the establishment of a First Class Commercial College in Bengal, on the lines of the Sydenham College of Commerce of Bombay.

There is a suggestion to name the College after a pioneer industrialist of the Province.

Among other things that the Cabinet decided. it resolved to observe one week every year as "Water Hyacinth Week," when organised efforts will be made all over the Province to destroy the pest.—United Press.

QUEST FOR DALAI LAMA

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The discovery of the re-incarnation of the Dalai Lama has been, of late, a matter of some discussion. Advices from Tibet go to show that the discovery of the Dalai Lama is expected to be made within a few months.

Some Lamas were deputed to various places in search of the infant, through whom the Dalai Lama would re-incarnate. Although five infants were in view, nothing definite is yet known to have been discovered.—United Press.

Distress Selling In Cotton Takes Prices To New Low Levels

SHORTS COVER AT THE DECLINE

Encouraging Business News Or Unfavourable Crop Developments Needed For Substantial Recovery

BOMBAY: May 28.

ON FRIDAY THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE MET HEAVY TIRED LONG LIQUIDATION TOGETHER WITH STOP LOSS SELLING AND PRICES COLLAPSED BY 27 PTS. DURING THE FIRST HOUR. THERE WAS DISTRESS SELLING AND CONFIDENCE WAS UNDERMINED.

LATER ON THERE WAS ACTIVE SHORT COVERING AND PRICES RALLIED. UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO CHECK THE DECLINE IN THE ABSENCE OF ENCOURAGING BUSINESS NEWS OR UNFAVOURABLE CROP DEVELOPMENTS.

BEARS ARE SELLING CONFIDENTLY IN THE HOPE OF A SERIOUS CRISIS. ALL COMMODITIES AND METALS HAVE REACHED NEW LOW LEVELS.

Cotton was the high spot of Friday's American markets, prices fluctuating widely and feverishly before finishing very steady, with reduced losses.

Heavy foreign selling, especially from Bombay, was one of the chief contributarists to the early sudden break, but prices recovered substantially when selling dried up though buyers were still nervous at the close.

The market opened easy in a very active trading. Prices declined on the weakness of Liverpool and Bombay.

The market then hesitated for a time on trade buying of July but subsequently prices broke sharply below the eight cent level with reviewed foreign selling, tired long liquidation and uncovering of stopless orders.

The market thereafter rebounded when selling subsided on covering, trade price fixing and some new outside buying. The session then quietered down with evidences of domestic liquidation quite thorough. The session was steady at the close.

July opened at a decline of 11 points at 7.97 and under heavy selling prices declined to 7.81 during the first hour which was the lowest level.

Later on there was short covering and trade buying and July rose to 8.03 which was the highest level reached at the close.

The market closed at a net decline of 7 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 8.01c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market closed at a net decline of 4 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points at 8-18c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points with July 4.39. There was general stale bull liquidation on weakness of American advices which was absorbed by local interests.

Bearishness prevails with enormous supplies of all growths, paucity of trade demand and good American crop advices. There was heavy bull liquidation and stopless selling with no demand.

The market closed at a net decline of 17 to 18 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 15 points down at 4.46d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was increased selling pressure in Egyptian cotton. Giza futures declined 16 to 15 points and Uppers closed 18 to 16 points down.

The Alexandria market was also weak on extensive liquidation. Sakels futures declined 14 to 19 points and Ashmouni contracts closed 31 to 37 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (2-59 p.m.)	8.03—05
New York July lowest (10-59 a.m.)	7.81—27
Liverpool July highest	4.41—06
Liverpool July lowest	4.29—18

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: 'Think present prices low enough and safe even if market should go temporarily lower. May have reaction at any time. Prefer buying to selling.'

New York: 'Appears to be oversold. No pressure to sell following narrowing New York—Bombay differences. Supported by good trade buying on the scale down. Some outside buying.'

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Decline owing to the execution of 'Bull' stop loss orders. 'Bears' are operating for a decline. Spinners are out of the market. Prevailing opinion is that market may be further depressed.

Market depressed on long liquidation and hedge selling. Stop loss selling met little offtake beyond scale down buying limits. Sentiment disturbed by weakness of commodities generally and growing evidence of deterioration in business situation. Still looks as though monetary inflation on large scale needed to reverse present trend.

Continuous liquidation. Some short selling in all markets. Market very nervous. Looks cheap for investment.

New York: Heavy liquidation of tired longs and stop orders looks about over. Market should do better.

Market improved on shorts covering. Market likely to advance further. Think liquidation is not yet completed.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Cotton decline due state bull liquidation increasing stoplosses.

New York: Distress selling appears over for the time being supported by spot houses think market may sag further before meeting aggressive support general business is declining situation serious.

All markets practically entirely dominated by present domestic political situation and outlook which discouraging to business enterprise therefore expect only technical upturns of temporary character. Holiday here Monday except New Orleans.

Believe current adverse factors largely discounted influence Government loans facilities old new crops likely again become more pronounced although some encouraging business news or unfavourable crop developments needed for substantial recovery.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Eastern: Partly cloudy, showers
Central: Partly cloudy
Western: Partly cloudy

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, May 28

July	7.92
October	7.52
December	7.94
January	7.94
March	7.87
May	8.03
Middling Spot	7.92

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, May 28

July	8.02
October	8.04
December	8.05
Middling Spot	8.05

NEW YORK
New York, May 28

11-00 A.M. RANGES—
Market closed.
NOON CALL—
Market closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 28

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	2,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, May 28

May	4.31
June	4.31
July	4.34
August	4.37
September	4.41
October	4.45
November	4.47
December	4.50
January	4.52
February	4.54
March	4.56
Middling Spot	4.47
	10-12 a.m. quotations
May	mutilated.
October	mutilated.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, May 28

T T London on:—	
New York	4.94.56
Paris	178.62
Berlin	12.31 1/4
Madrid	82.00
Montreal	5.00 1/2
Amsterdam	8.96 7/16
Brussels	29.27 1/2
Milan	93.95
Berne	21.71 1/4

LONDON SEEDS
London, May 28

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton May sellers	£11-5-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12-2-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton May sellers	£12-10-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£11-0-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton May June sellers	£11-5-0

LONDON PRODUCE
London, May 28

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels— Unquoted.	
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May sellers	33
Wheat South Australian parcels May sellers	30/9

LINSEED OIL
London, May 28

Linseed oil London per cwt naked June sellers	22
Linseed oil London per cwt naked July August sellers	22

LONDON RUBBER
London, May 28

Smoked Sheets Standard ribbed per lb Sellers	5 1/2

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, May 28

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 26th May	18,148
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,229,884
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,766,095
Decrease	536,211

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 28

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 148/4 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs 147/12 on tired long liquidation. At the decline there was active covering and prices rallied to Rs. 148/8 but there was some renewed selling which checked the rise but the tone of the market was very steady.

Quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:

F G M G—			
Broach July Aug 1938	148	4	0
Broach April May 1939	160	8	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July	133	0	0
Oomra Dec Jan	141	12	0
F G M G—			
Bengal July	110	4	0
Bengal Dec Jan	120	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 28

	Extra Sprfine	Sup.	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	116	113	110		107
Punjab	116	113	110		107
Rajputana	116	113	110		107
Oomra No. 3	139	136	133	130	
C P No. 1	150	147	144	141	
C P No. 2	143	140	137	134	
Broach No. 2		150	148	146	144
Punjab Ame		170	167	164	161
Surat		203	200	197	194
Rajpipla		196	193	190	187
Navsari		209	206	203	200

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, May 28

Bengal Superfine	113/15
Bengal Fine	110/11
Bengal F G	108/09
C P 1	143/48
C P 2	138/39
Arvi	139/40
Amraoti	133/35
Ellichpur	139/40
Berar	133/35
Khandesh	123/27
Jalna Sailu	125/29
Burwah Sanavad	138/39
Khandwa	138/39
Harda Khirkiya	138/40
Mathia	113/18
Malkapur	129/33
Broach	148/49
Punjab 4 F	163/70
Punjab 289 F	198/206
Sindh N T	178/83
Kampala	258/59
Jinja	246/48
Navsari	210/11

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, May 28.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandes		52,720	204,492
Central India		42,645	326,858
Barsi and Nagar	493	146,716	171,107
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,015	98,605
Berar	742	318,339	560,614
Central Provinces	191	74,399	112,605
Total Oomras	1,431	674,834	1,474,321
Dholera	697	107,981	116,315
N.-W. Provinces		2,803	9,513
Rajputana	5	15,295	87,792
Sind-Punjab	216	509,847	323,740
Broach	2,050	254,027	328,692
Coompta and Dharwar	754	43,951	53,401
Westerns-Northerns		20,121	33,883
Cocoanada		13	143
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,745	12,729
American		177,711	11,437
Egyptian, African and Sudan	2,220	426,758	319,542
Comilla, Burma and Sudan	2,220	426,758	319,542
Comilla, Burma and			

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 26th May.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		1,719	232,384
Japan and China		1,600	566,571
Coast Ports		53,163	28,600
Up-country by Rail		295,088	215,391
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		19,477	1,150
Total		3,319	1,166,683
			1,887,553

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 96 October 115 December 122 January 126 March 129 May 134 at cross rate 4.94 3/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 148 Liverpool July 1938 4.33 Rs. 41 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 160/8 Liverpool May 1939 4.52 Rs. 41 at exchange 1/3

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 148 New York July 8.01 Rs. 32 1/2 at cross rate 4.94 3/16

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 160/8 New York May 8.15 Rs. 23 at cross rate 4.94 3/16

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 27

Broach J/A 1938 opening 150 highest 150 lowest 148 1/4 closing 148 1/4

Broach A/M 1939 opening 162 1/2 highest 162 1/2 lowest 160 1/2 closing 160 1/2

Oomra July opening 133 1/2 highest 134 lowest 133 closing 133 1/8

Oomra D/J opening 142 1/4 highest 142 1/4 lowest 141 1/2 closing 141 3/4

Bengal July opening 110 1/4 highest 110 1/4 lowest 110 1/4 closing 110 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 121 1/4 highest 121 1/4 lowest 120 1/2 closing 120 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1938 (21-6-38) Rs. 6

Tejimandi for Broach July August 1938 (24-6-38) Rs. 6 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 23

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 28

July	188.00

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 28

July	49.70
August	50.00

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 28

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £7-0-9. London Paris Exchange rate was 41 points up at 178.81. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.94 3/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 18 13/16d. The market was featureless. Messrs. Mecatta and Goldsmid in this weekly review state that the weakness of sterling enabled American trade to pay slightly higher prices and with sellers holding aloof the undertone was steady. Stocks of silver in London is about 2,000,000 ounces. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged to 10 points down. The local market was fairly steady to-day with a moderate business and quotations were as under:

GOLD			
Ready	35	4	0
Jeth delivery	34	4	3
Jeth Tejimandi	0	2	9
Ashad delivery	35	4	9
Ashad Tejimandi	0	4	9
SILVER			
Ready	49	9	6
Jeth delivery	49	7	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	11	0
Ashad delivery	49	4	0
Ashad Tejimandi	1	2	0

LONDON SILVER
London, May 28

Spot	18 7/8
Forward	18 9/16

LONDON GOLD
London, May 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-0-9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 27

May	42.50—10
July	43.00
September	42.85

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, May 28.

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 18,92,475 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday May 28.

The s.s. "Talamba" which sailed for African ports during the week carried two consignments of gold valued Rs. 10,516 and Rs. 3,505 for Mombassa.

Three consignments of gold were despatched in the s.s. "Corfu" on Saturday. They were of the following description:—Gold valued Rs. 2,35,084 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs 10,76,259 for London and Rs. 5,67,111 for New York 'via' London.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,14,53,23,775.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 28

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£32-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£32-15-0
Electrolytic Copper	£37-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 37-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON METALS

London, May 27

Copper	£32 13 9
Lead	£13 11 3
Tin	£158 10 0
Spelter	£12 3 9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, May 27.

June	£10-1-3.
July	£10-2-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, May 28

Groundnuts May—	
Opening	26 8 0
Highest	26 8 0
Lowest	25 15 3
Closing	25 15 3
Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	27 3 0
Highest	27 6 3
Lowest	26 11 6
Closing	26 12 6
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	30 1 3
Highest	30 3 0
Lowest	29 2 0
Closing	29 3 0
Cottonsee 's Sept—	
Opening	18 1 6
Highest	18 1 9
Lowest	17 14 0
Closing	17 15 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 27.

May	72 1/4d.
July	71 1/4d.
October	68 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, May 27.

July	dol 0.72
September	dol 0.73 3/8.
December	dol 0.75 3/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, May 27

August	sh. 4/11d.

New York Sugar

New York, May 27.

July	1.78.
September	1.82.
January	1.84.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, May 28.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-0-0.
Shipment June-July Rs. 4-15-6.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Rs. 4-15-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-0-0.
Kesar Rs. 12-7-0.
Saraya Rs. 12-3-0.
Java Spot F 5.20

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 28

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/3
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/10
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	102/10
3 per cent (1963-65)	98/3
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106
per cent 1943 Bonds	108/4
per cent 1960/70 Loan	113/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/10
per cent U.P. Bonds	97/0
per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/8
per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/15
1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	101/5
TAX FREES.	
per cent 1945/55 Loan	117/14
per cent 1953/57 Mysore	112/8
per cent 1955 Mysore	124/8
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/4
CORPORATION DEBENTURES.	
per cent 1974 B P T	110/8
per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8
per cent 1959 M Deb	118
per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0
per cent 1956 K P T	131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 98-13-6 and closed at Rs. 98-14.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 28

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 May-December.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 272 1/2
Bank's buying T T 270 3/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,317
Bany's buying T T 1,347
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/4
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 64
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATES—
New York London 4.94.18 27th instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 28th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 29/32 28th instant
Shanghai London 0/10 5/8 28th instant
Java London 8.95 1/2 28th instant
London Paris 178.81 27th instant
London Belgium 29.30 27th instant
London Switzerland 21.71 1/4 27th instant
London Berlin 12.31 1/4 27th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 3/4 27th instant
London New York 4.94.18 27th instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 1/2 27th instant
London Italy 93.95 27th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Uncertain
Gold £7-0-9 26th instant
Gold £7-0-9 27th instant
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 26th instant
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 27th instant
Silver London Forward 18 1/2 26th instant
Silver London Forward 18 1/2 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 26th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 27th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent. 26th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cen t27th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 26th instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 27th instant
Reserve Bank rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 27

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/5	100 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	113 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	40

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, May 27

GIZA—	
Spot	6.78—19
May	6.20—16
July	6.25—16
October	6.28—16
November	6.28—16
January 1939	6.33—15
March	6.39—15
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.46—15
May	5.24—17
July	5.24—18
October	5.28—17
November	5.33—17
January 1939	5.38—16
March	5.41—16

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 27

SAKELS—	
July	11.92—14
November	12.64—19
ASHMOUNI—	
June	8.96—33
August	9.13—37
GIZA—	
July	11.42—31
November	11.75—29

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, May 28

Slightly warmer. Scattered showers in Arkansas, Louisiana and Alabama. Forecast: Entire Belt partly cloudy.

PAY IN—JUNE 10 PAY OUT—JUNE 14

Month-End Short Covering In Steel Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES FLUCTUATE WITHIN NARROW RANGE

Prices To Show Irregular Movement

BOMBAY: May 28.

After early weakness yesterday, the Wall-Street Market ruled fairly steady and U. S. Steel shares closed Dol. 1|8 up and Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved Dol. 3|4.

After urgent long liquidation, the local Share Bazar ruled very steady and there being month-end, short-covering prices, particularly of Steel shares registered a sharp rally. There was some buying on rumours of dividends of Rs. 16 and Rs. 80 on Tata Steel Ordinary and Dfd. shares.

To-day's rally, however, failed to show any return of confidence and there being absence of offerings, prices kept on hardening. Tata Steel shares were very active, but Cotton Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range with a limited turnover.

Persistent decline in raw commodities and metals is expected to have far-reaching effect and in all world markets heavy selling continues.

Our market will now be guided by monsoon developments, but in view of extensive losses sustained by Bulls, we do not look for any material improvement in prices. However, present prices seem low enough and unless some constructive developments appear in foreign markets, prices are likely to remain irregular.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 28.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	345	0
250	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	778	12
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	230	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4)	218	12
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	137	8
100	COCPLA (Rs. 5)	92	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
	I. E.D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	5 0
10	Finlay (Rs. 3)	120	0
100	GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	140	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,600	0
100	Indore	54	6
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	246	4
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	471	4
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,055	0
250	Model	45	0
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	184	6
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	59	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	74	6
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	181	4
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,172	8
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	800	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	0
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	31	4
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,552	8
125-500	Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	385	0
51-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	142	4
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	116	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	12
	CEMENTS.		
100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	120	4
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	702	8
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	6
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	38	0
200	Oriental	4,300	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	141	4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1,430	0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50	BOM TRAM. (Rs. 2-8)	123	2
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	140	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	14
100	Karachi (4)	215	10
100	Poona (4)	196	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3-6 plus 3)	153	2
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1,300	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	960	0
100	C. Province	102	
100	Dh Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 28

Bombay Dyeing (765) 767 772 770 780 778/12
Century (224) 225 230
Central India (217/8) 218 217 220 218
Kohinoor (242/8) 242 245 246
New Great (183/2) 183 184/6
Simplex (72/8) 72/8 74/6
Swadeshi (178/12) 178 183 181
Associated Cements (119/4) 120 119/8 120 120/4
Andhra (1432/8) 1430
Tata Hydro (152/3) 152/13 153/2 152/8 153/2
Tata Power (1352/8) 1355 1352 1360
Tram Ord (123/2) 123/12 123/2
T Steel Defd (817/8) 815 830 825 847 860 855
T Steel Ord (201) 201 205 203 209 210
Tata Steel 2nd pref (168/12) 168/12 169/4
Bellapur (143/12) 143 145 145/10
B Steam (225) 225 218/2
B Burma (470) 472 475 472 477 476/4

500	Tapti Valley	727	8
	MINING		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6	0
2 sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	1
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	26	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	34	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 39-3-8)	855	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	210	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	271	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	145	10
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 2)	228	2
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	476	4
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	161	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2	15 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE (As. 2-8)	89	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	125	6
50	I. Invest Trust	39	8
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	390	0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	665	0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	59	8
16	Scindia	17	9
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	26	13
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,520	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	69	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	540	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	102	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	94	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,555	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	216	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12
	DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	106	14
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	4
7	p.c. Sholapur	77	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	106	12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 27

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works Com	8
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 p.c. A	25
Electric Power and Light	9
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	33
Electric Bond Common	6 1/4
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	45
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	22
Int Tel and Te	8
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 per cent	87
American Tel and Tel	127 3/4
Western Union Telg	19 1/2
New York Central Railway	10 3/4
Pennsylvania Railway	15 1/4
National Dairy	13
6 per cent Denmark 1942	104
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	93
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	31
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	49
United States Steel	40 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	41
Bethelehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	82
Ludlum Steel	12 3/4
Republic Steel	12
Anaconda Copper Mining	21 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada XD	41 3/4
Westinghouse Air Brake	18 1/2
Chrysler Motors	39 1/2
General Motors	27 1/4
General Electric	31 1/4
Radio Corporation	5
Union Carbide	60 1/2
Consolidated Oil	8
Phillips Pet Oil	30
Socony Oil	12
St Oil of N J Oil	45
Chase Bank	26 1/2
National City Bank	21 1/2
Amr Tobacco B	68
3 1/4 per cent Amr Tel and Tel Deb 1961	102
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	92
Cons Mining Smelting	49
6 per cent Japanese 1954	81

Turnover 750,000 shares, expect small improvement. Carloadings up 3995 units.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, May 26.

	This week £
Total Bullion	327,200,000
Public Deposits	26,500,000
(A) Other deposits	127,400,000
Government Securities	95,700,000
(b) Other securities	29,900,000
(Notes and coin	47,000,000
Notes in circulation	480,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities	30.53 p.c.
(A) Other deposits include bankers	91,200,000
(B) Other securities include discount and advances	9,500,000
Total deposits	128,000,000
Total securities	100,000,000

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 30, 1938

After Muslim League The Mahasabha!

Congress Charged With "Notoriously Pro-Muslim Attitude"

BOMBAY, May 28.

The Secretary of the Hindu Maha Sabha wires to the "United Press" from Nasik City under to-day's date:—

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha was held to-day at the residence of Mr. Waman Shastri Datar, with Barrister Vinayakrao D. Savarkar, its President, in the chair.

Fifteen members, including Dr. B. S. Moonje, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona), Mr. Chitnavis (Nagpur), Mr. Padma Raj Jain (Bengal), Mr. Indra Prakash (Punjab) and Mr. Jyoti Shanker (United Provinces), attended.

Firstly, the report of the Constitution Committee, appointed by the last meeting of the Working Committee, were considered and certain amendments in the Constitution of the Maha Sabha were accepted.

ON GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS

Thereafter, the following resolution regarding the Gandhi-Jinnah talks was unanimously passed:—

"Whereas the Indian National Congress, established as a National organisation and ever since claimed to work avowedly for political and economic emancipation of India as a whole without regard to caste, creed, race or religion, and whereas a considerable number of Muslims, in all parts of India, have been, and are, members of the Congress organisation, and whereas Muslims have been elected Presidents of the Indian National Congress, from time to time, and Muslim leaders have always been elected to the All-India Congress Committee and to the Working Committee some times even in excess of their strength, on the parent body, it cannot reflect in its decisions free expression of the Hindu view with regard to their just rights and interests.

"The Congress, if it is to be true to its role of a National body, must scrupulously live up to and express itself in undiluted Nationalism and in the settlement of any outstanding questions between the various communities in India, it cannot usefully act on behalf of any one or the other community but should represent the Nation, as such.

"The Indian National Congress will forfeit its claim of being India's National organisation if, wittingly or unwittingly, it enters upon the task of representing the Hindu community alone in negotiating with a purely communal body, like the Muslim League, as if the latter were parallel to and outside the Indian National Congress.

"The Congress will, by so doing, virtually plead guilty to the false charge levelled against it by the Muslim League that the Congress is not a National body but a purely Hindu communal organisation, which cannot represent the Muslims.

"UNTENABLE"

"Whereas the plea, that the Congress represents the Hindu community by the fact that its representatives to the Legislatures had been returned in a majority by the Hindu electorate, is untenable inasmuch as they were not elected on any issue authorising them to represent the Hindu interests but they were, on the contrary, returned on pledges they had given as Nationalists, promising to have nothing to do with the Communal Award, who were out not only to nullify the Award but to get the (Government of India) Act of 1935 annulled by refusing to co-operate with the Government by declining to accept offices, and granting equal protection to all the communities as Indian citizens.

These representatives have now flouted and falsified all those specious promises by trying to enter into agreements with the (Muslim) League, by guaranteeing the Award and by inflicting insults on the Hindus on many a cultural and religious point, with a view to placating the Muslims not ony in their anti-Hindu designs but even in their anti-Indian and de-nationalising demands, which aim to create a State within the State.

"The Working Committee (of the Hindu Maha Sabha) re-iterates as emphatically as is possible its protest against any attempt on the part of the Indian National Congress to enter into any agreement whatsoever with the Muslims in the name of Hindudom as a whole.

NOT BINDING ON HINDUS

"It will be pure misrepresentation to call it (such an agreement) a Hindu-Muslim Agreement, and cannot be binding on Hindudom as a whole, unless and until the Hindu Maha Sabha—which alone represents the Hindu community—is consulted on the issues raised, and sanctions such an Agreement under its own hand and seal.

"The Hindu Maha Sabha deplores the fact that evasions of the Congress, in not maintaining a purely Nationalist attitude and pandering Muslim communalism, indefinitely postpones the building up of a strong, united nation and perpetuates the stronghold of British Imperialism on the people of India.

"The Hindu Maha Sabha, therefore, sternly enjoins the Congress to step out of any attempt to settle the communal question as, by its anti-Hindu and notoriously pro-Muslim attitude, it has ceased to be qualified for the task.

GOVT. WARNED

"Finally, the Hindu Maha Sabha warns the Government, for various reasons, not to acknowledge any such Congress-Muslim League Agreement as Hindu-Muslim settlement or to proceed to frame any Constitutional changes on that basis."

The meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha was, thereafter, adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

NIZAM'S GOVT. WARNED

Threat Of Satyagraha If Freedom Of Speech Is Denied

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.) May 28.

Representations regarding the existence of corruption in the various departments of Hyderabad State and the enactment of a law on the basis of the anti-corruption law of the United Provinces in the light of the firman issued by His Exalted Highness the Nizam some time ago regarding corruption has been made to Sir Akbar Hydari by some influential citizens.

It is also understood that a lengthy memorandum urging Government to rescind Gashti 53 (Government Order which restricts freedom of speech) and the grant of fundamental rights of citizenship is also said to have been submitted in view of the political awakening that has taken place in the State.

The memorandum it is learnt, states in unequivocal terms that the non-removal of Gashthi may lead to Satyagraha and civil disobedience by the people of the State any moment.

MECHANISATION OF INDIAN ARMY

SIMLA, May 28.

Plans to put into effect proposals for mechanisation of certain units of the Indian Army are still under examination.

It is learnt that no final decision regarding the question of having a Directorate for the purpose has been taken.

It is presumed that the scheme may be put through under the direction and control of the Master-General of Ordinance as was done by the British War Office. However, the final decision will take time.—United Press.

MEDICAL UNIT FOR CHINA

Bose's Appeal For Rs. 30,000

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has issued a public appeal for Rs. 30,000 to enable them to send a medical unit to China and maintain it there for one year. He also requests firms dealing in medical stores and supplies to give help in kind.

Mr. Bose desires that the mission should sail for China in the first week of July and says that July 7, the day on which Japanese aggression started last year, would be an appropriate day for wishing 'bon voyage' to the Indian friends of China.—A. P.

DARING DACOITY IN U. P. VILLAGE

UNAO, May 29

Disguised as an excise party in search of illicit liquor, a gang of 40 dacoits dressed in jersey and short raided the house of a villager in Ambepur, District Unao, a few days after the wedding of his daughter.

The dacoits gained entrance into the house by scaling the walls of the house while a section kept the house-owner engaged in conversation and when a cry was raised by the women-folk and others, the dacoits shot blank fires to scare away helpers. They ransacked the house and removed the ornaments from the person of the women-folk.—A. P.

Nilgiri Ban On Oriya Weekly

CUTTACK, May 29.

News has reached here of "Krushuk", the Oriya weekly newspaper of Cuttack, having been banned in the Nilgiri State. Orders have been passed by the State authorities for forfeiting any copy of "Krushuk" if it enters the State limits.—United Press.

HARPUR: May 27.—Under the auspices of the District Kisan Sabha, a Conference of the Kisans of Hapur Tehsil will be held here on June 12.

BLACK FLAGS AND OWLS!

Muslim League Demonstrations Against Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference

PATNA, May 28.

An ingenious method, namely hurling of owls, was adopted by some Muslim League workers as a demonstration against the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference held at Chapra. Black flags were shown and hostile pamphlets were also distributed.

Police pickets were posted to see that no untoward happenings take place at the Conference, especially in view of the earlier demonstration by the Leaguers. The Conference was held peacefully.

As a protest against the tactics adopted by the Leaguers, two prominent members of the Muslim League belonging to Chapra have tendered their resignations of memberships of the Muslim League and have appealed to the public to boycott the League.

A telegram was sent to the Premier of Bihar on behalf of the Conference bringing these incidents to his notice.

At a meeting of the Shias of Chapra, the Muslim League was denounced by the speakers.—United Press.

16 INJURED IN JAMSHEDPUR FIRING

PATNA, May 28.

Information has been received in Patna which shows that the strikers of the Mosabani Copper Factory (Jamshedpur) were fired upon, it is alleged, by the engineer, probably, an employee of the management.

As a result of the firing, sixteen workers are reported to have been injured.

The trouble is understood to have arisen when the management began to enclose the tank outside the Copper Factory premises, preventing the workers from drinking water.

Further details are lacking.—United Press.

Grievances Of Harijans Must Be Redressed

Appeal To Bombay Congress Ministers To Implement Their Pledges

"If our so-called Hindu brethren and the Congress Government do not translate their pledges into practice. I will go to the extreme length of asking you to shake off the religion that treats you as dogs and embrace any other religion which gives you equality", exhorted Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, addressing a Conference of Chambhar Bhandu Samaj held on Saturday evening at Nalgaum.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, who presided gave a detailed account of the grievances and disabilities of the Chamars (boot and shoe makers). The community according to him was at the mercy of Mahomedans who owned all the tanneries unless the Government subsidised co-operative societies and started tanneries they had no hope of making a decent livelihood.

The temple entry Bill passed by the Bombay Assembly, was Mr. Deorukhkar said, practically useless as the entry of Harijans into temple depended on the wishes of the trustees of the people. It was significant that no single trustee had thrown open the temples to the Harijans since the passings of the Bill. Even the trustees appointed by the Government were not doing anything in the direction. "What is the use of such a pious Bill" asked the speaker.

EVEN IN B. D. D. CHAWLS!

Why he asked were the Harijans denied admission in some B. D. D. Chawls. Blocks were earmarked for caste—Hindus where the Harijans even if they went with one year rent in advance would not be given rooms. He wanted the Congress Government to remove this bar immediately.

Was it fair, he questioned that separate water taps should be kept for Harijans. Harijans were not given any chance in the weaving departments of mills and even the labour leaders were not doing anything for them. Such things should not be allowed by any democratic government

Criticising the Congress Government the speaker remarked that they had not justified their existence. The educational facilities given to the Harijans were meagre.

Concluding Mr. Deorukhkar said: "whether the Hindus or the Congress are prepared to help us or not, let us organise ourselves and make ourselves strong and fit We will now allow anyone to boss over us or exploit us".

Bose Answers Zetland

Nothing Short Of Complete Transference Of Power Will Satisfy Us

BURDWAN, May 28.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on Lord Zetland's speech at the Bombay Dinner in London last night, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, said: "I am afraid Lord Zetland knows nothing about modern India, if he thinks that we are in any way interested in the comings and goings of Viceroys and Governors.

India's destiny does not rest in their hands nor in his Lordship's hands either. I do not know who in India has been speculating about the factors behind the Viceroy's going home on leave.

Surely we have something better to do than indulge in such idle speculations. Let me assure His Lordship however that petty changes in the Federal Scheme whether in respect of the composition of the Federal Legislature or in respect of the powers of the Federal Ministry will not serve to mitigate our uncompromising hostility to that scheme. Nothing less than complete transference of power will satisfy us in any way.

NO ILLUSIONS.

We have no illusions, as to the difficulties that beset our path towards the goal of freedom but we also know this, that never before in British Indian history were circumstances more favourable for wresting powers from unwilling hands. India's destiny lies in our hands and we are conscious of it."—A. P.

WHEN FEDERAL COURT BEGINS TO WORK

NEW DELHI, May 29.

After full eight months of its existence a reference has been made to the Federal Court of India.

The preliminary hearing of the case has been fixed for May 31.

A special reference has been made by the Governor-General relating to a question of law, namely whether the Central Provinces and Berar sales of Motor Spirit and lubricants Taxation Act, 1938, is 'ultra vires' the legislature of the Central Provinces and Berar.

All the three judges of the Federal Court are assembling in Delhi on May 31 to hear the case.

The Advocate-General of India and Solicitor to the Government of India are also coming in the same connection.—A.P.

ON RECEIPT OF MAHATMA'S REPLY

Bengal Govt. Will Issue Communique On Release Of Politicals

DARJEELING, May 28.

With reference to the question of release of political prisoners and he scheme suggested by the Government of Bengal, "United Press" understands from enquiries in authoritative circles that Mahatma Gandhi's reply, suggesting some modifications to the Bengal Government's proposals, was considered by the Cabinet and a further communication has been sent to Mahatmaji in this connection.

The decision of the Government will be announced on receipt of Gandhiji's reply.

The Bengal Government's Communique, embodying the Cabinet's plan of release, is, therefore, likely to be delayed by a few days more.—United Press

"From Victory To Victory"

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL FLAG

"The flag has achieved two notable victories during the month. In Mysore, after a fierce struggle, it had come to stay. In Orissa, as a sequel to a determined stand it took, we have achieved another victory over British Imperialism. Our flag is bound to lead us from victory to victory" said Mr. Nagindas Master unfurling the National flag on Sunday morning at the Congress House on the occasion of the monthly flag hoisting ceremony.

Speaking in Gujarati Mr. Master said that the National flag commanded the respect of India's millions and it enjoyed in a unique position. For its sake every Indian should be prepared to lay down his or her life. The National guards were in charge of the arrangements. The flag hoisting ceremony was performed in the various wards of the city and suburbs.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE GALLOW'S HAND

THANKS FOR SAVING MY LIFE, WADE--
I WISH WE COULD BE SURE NO MORE ATTEMPTS WILL BE MADE--AND THAT MEANS TRACKING DOWN THE GALLOWS' HAND!
WE FOUND OUT HOW THEY GOT IN TH' HOUSE, INSPECTOR--THRU TH' CELLAR---
3-5
SO---WHILE THE HOUSE WAS COMPLETELY GUARDED, THEY TUNNELED IN!
RIGHT, SIR---THEY USED THE SEWER SYSTEM AN' GOT AWAY TH' SAME WAY--- IT WAS THEM WHO TURNED TH' LIGHTS OUT DOWN HERE, TOO.
HOW ARE WE GONNA BEAT THIS GALLOWS' HAND GANG? THEY JUST KEEP ON TRYIN' UNTIL THEY FINISH THE JOB--THAT'S PART OF THEIR CODE!
THERE'S ONLY ONE WAY!
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
IF WE CAN SMASH THE GANG AT ITS SOURCE, ALL OUR TROUBLES WILL BE OVER--DONAVAN, WE'RE GOING TO ARABIA--TO TRACK DOWN THE LEADER OF THE GALLOWS' HAND!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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